The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,350—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1891.

CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., Limited, LONDON.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 26, per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER and Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday, 1891.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st „
R.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
R.I. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st „
R.I. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
R.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th „
R.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
R.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th „
R.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	Friday. 29th May.

The steamers marked R. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris.	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	12th Feb.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	25th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feby. 1st, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Mar. 91
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April 91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
Melpomene	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Feb. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 31st January, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
B.M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	14th February.
M. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	28th „
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3351	10th March.
L. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3330	27th „
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th „

Steamer marked B.M. goes to Marseilles via Barcelona.

Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.

Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

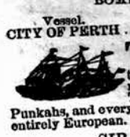
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th January, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	4,000	10th Feb., 1891



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck, amidships Punkahs, and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th January, 1891.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail, 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 4th February.

S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at 11 a.m., on 7th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 8th February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd February 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 12th February 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

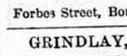
THE S.S. "STRAITS of MAGELLAN," (late City of Carthage, a well-known and favorite Passenger Ship) 2,651 tons, will LEAVE BOMBAY for LONDON, on or about 10th February, The Cabins are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite and Comfort. Stewardess carried. For Particulars as to passage-money, &c., please apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offer an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for Messes, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-Country Firms and Private Individuals cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA PRESERVES

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
IMPORTED DIRECT.

GINGER	Per Jar Rs.	2 4
CHOW CHOW	„ „	2 8
COMQUATZ	„ „	3 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S

GENUINE CHUTNEYS.

PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND CLEANLINESS UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TREACHER'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY, sweet yet piquante. This favourite Chutney is much liked, and is exported in considerable quantities.

TREACHER'S MAJOR GREYS, much appreciated. Fruit eats dry.

TREACHER'S EMPRESS OF INDIA, Sweet and hot, very delicious flavour.

Price per bottle, Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

BEERS AND STOUT.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual Guarantee as to Quality and Condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash Price.		Cash Price.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 5 12	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 3 14
Per case 4 doz. bottles	„ 21 8	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	„ 21 8

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine Bitter Aromatic Flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent Degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

Per dozen bottles Rs. 5 12 | Per dozen half-bottles Rs. 3 14

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per dozen bottles, cash Rs. 6 0 | Per dozen half-bottles, cash Rs. 4 0

	Bottles.	Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash	Rs. 5 14	Rs. 3 14
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons	„ 5 14	„ 3 14
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash	„ 6 0	„ 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ALBUMS.

FLORAL ALBUMS, quarto size, with illustrations of Choice Flowers, on fine Paper, bevelled mounts	Rs. 25 0	FLORAL AND BIRD ALBUMS, bound in Leather, stiff covers	Rs. 19 8
Do. full quarto size, illuminated pages, Olive tinted leaves, bound morocco	„ 27 8	THE BRITISH NAVY ALBUMS, colored illustrations of H. M.'s Ships, from	Rs. 32 to „ 46 0
FLORAL AND FERN ALBUMS, bound in morocco, padded covers with clasp, from	Rs. 27 to „ 50 0	EASEL ALBUMS, very suitable for presentation for Cabinet Cartes	„ 45 0
FLORAL AND BIRD ALBUMS, full size, bound in best padded morocco, with clasp	„ 25 8	Albums of various sizes and quality to hold from 20 to 60 Photos, from	Rs. 7-8 to „ 50 0

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO. Ld. POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

SAFE, SIMPLE, STABLE, SUCCESSFUL.

KEMP'S SARSAPARILLA.

Good Jamaica Sarsaparilla is one of the most valuable Alteratives and Tonics known. For all diseases arising from impurity of the BLOOD, such as Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Scrofula, &c., it has no equal. Having been known and tried since the 16th Century, its grand qualities as a perfect BLOOD PURIFIER are too well assured to need more publicity.

The value of Sarsaparilla is enhanced fifty-fold by a scientific and exact admixture with other Blood Tonics; foremost amongst which stands IODINE, one of the most widely diffused of elementary bodies.

IODIZED

Our Iodized Sarsaparilla is strongly recommended in Chronic Gout, Rheumatism, &c., but especial virtues are claimed for it in constitutional disease. The most eminent authorities give their votes in its favour for this, no matter what its origin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S

EVENING DRESS SUITS.

Best Cloths and Finish—Perfect Fitting.

Rs. 85. Rs. 95. Rs. 105.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

SPARKLING ÆRATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES.

Very Finest, Preserved in Syrup.
Per Tin Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. KOCH'S
OFFICIAL
INJECTION SYRINGE.

A Consignment of the above just to hand.
Rs. 10 each.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

LINSEED POULTICE.
(READY MADE.)

A perfect Linseed Poultice ready for use in three minutes, which will retain its Heat and Moisture eighteen hours.

The first Instantaneous and Unchangeable Ready made Linseed Meal Poultice ever produced *can be cut* to any size required. Flexible, Light, Clean. Price per box containing Piece 27½ by 9½ inches.

Rs. 2-10.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.

A NORTH of ENGLAND Colliery Overman holding Government Certificate seeks Re-ENGAGEMENT either as Mining Engineer or Overman, His Covenant with Government ends in April next. Has been in India 4 years. Was last employed in England as Overman in a Colliery drawing 800 to 1,000 tons a day. Good certificates. Apply to F. W. FORSYTH, Khost, Colliery, Baluchistan.

WANTED, ENUMERATORS for the ensuing Census Operations from the 19th to the 27th February, 1891, at Re. 1 each per day.

Must be able to read and write English intelligently. Apply personally Census Office, Babula Tank Road, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 28th January, 1891.

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED, qualified European FIRST ENGINEER and SECOND WEAVING MASTER for Indore State Mills. Salary to each Rs. 301 per mensem. Apply immediately to Naib Divan Khasgi. None need apply who have had no practical experience of the working of a Mill.

K. C. BEDARKAR,
Minister to His Highness Maharaja Holkar.
Indore, 25th January, 1891.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S

CIGARS

FOR SALE AT THE

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas or carriage, &c.

THE

GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., LD., OF BOMBAY,

HAVE JUST UNPACKED

a number of the abovenamed USEFUL and ORIGINAL CLOCKS, of which they invite EARLY INSPECTION.

Some of these CLOCKS strike the Hours and Half-Hours, others the Quarters also, on LOUD BELLS, which can be heard at a LONG DISTANCE.

PRICES: Striking Hours and Half-Hours ..... Rs. 225
PRICES: Striking Hours, Half-Hours, and Quarters ..... „ 300

CLOCKS

of every description on hand, the LARGEST display to choose from in INDIA.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CLOCK MAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TIVOLI BEER

"NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand)

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. Per case of 4 doz. pints. Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THORPE & Co.,

HAVE

JUST LANDED

A

CHOICE SELECTION

OF

TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS

FROM THE BEST LONDON MAKERS.

Ladies' Dress Baskets.	Rug Straps.
Ladies' Dress Portmanteaus.	Ladies' Hand Bags.
Troopship Trunks.	Courier Bags.
Bullock Trunks.	Brief Bags.
Uniform Cases.	Hat Boxes.
Travelling Baths.	Dressing Cases.
Deck Chairs.	Fitted Dressing Bags.
Camp Kit.	Gladstone Bags Black,
Solid Leather Portmanteaus.	and Brown.
"Wolseley" Valises, with	Knockabout Bags.
Cork Beds.	Money Belts.
Soiled Linen Bags.	Leather Hat Cases.
Sovereign Purses.	Tiffin Baskets.

THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is to natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete ..... Rs. 1-3.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL

SEASON'S STOCK.

PATENT DRESS OXFORD SHOES ..... Rs. 12 0

Do. do. with Toe Caps ..... „ 12 8

A MOST FAVORABLE PURCHASE FOR CASH.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY,
THE CHILD ACROBATS at 10 p.m. No extra charge. OPEN ALL DAY. Admission 8 Annas. 8-30 to 11 p.m. Admission 1 Re.
THE CHILDREN CARNIVAL
NEXT SATURDAY, 8 p.m.
IN FANCY COSTUME FREE.

AFTERNOON BALLAD CONCERT,
TOWN HALL.
TUESDAY, 10TH INSTANT, 5-30.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

THE SALVATION ARMY.
NOVELTY THEATRE.
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, February 5th and 6th, at 8 p.m.
Welcome Meetings to Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker and 35 new Officers.
Admission Free. Reserved Seats Annas 8.

SIR JOHN POWER & SON,
JOHN'S LANE DISTILLERY,
DUBLIN.
TRADE MARK
P (in Diamond.)
POT STILL ONLY.
BOTTLED IN BOND AT THE DISTILLERY.
3 Swallows (5 Years Old) .....Rs. 30 per Dozen.
1 " (3 ") ..... " 27 "
Apply to
LYON & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

FOUR CURRENCY NOTES made over to the POLICE on the 2nd instant. Any person claiming them to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.
W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd February 1891.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the ESTATE of the late BABU TARRUCK CHUNDER SIRCAR in our Firm CEASED on 31st December last.
BABU NALIN BIHARI SIRCAR, second son of the late BABU TARRUCK CHUNDER SIRCAR, has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm, as from 1st January last.
BABU PULIN BIHARI SIRCAR is AUTHORIZED TO SIGN our firm from this date.
KERR, TARRUCK & CO.
Bombay, 31st January, 1891.

THE PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Resolution, which was passed as a Special Resolution at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company, held on the Fifteenth Day of January last, was confirmed at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on Monday, the 2nd Day of February, 1891.
That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and that Mr. S. D. Sassoon, of Bombay, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up, and that the remuneration of such Liquidator for his services in the winding up be fixed at half per cent on the assets of the Company in addition to his out of pocket expenses.—Dated this 3rd Day of February, 1891.
S. D. SASSOON,
Liquidator.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for supplying 19 wooden chowkis for the Bombay Police. Plans and specifications can be seen and Blank Forms of Tender and other particulars obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.
Tenders, duly sealed and endorsed, should be delivered in the Office of the Undersigned, up to 1 p.m., on the 11th instant.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1891.

CHUBB'S
PATENT DETECTOR
BOX OR CHEST LOCK.

	Rs. a.
2 inches	8 4
2½ "	8 10
3 "	9 6
3½ "	9 12
4 "	10 14

For fixing Tin Boxes, Rs. 1-8 more for any size.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General and of Estates which have come under his charge.
LESLIE E CANTEM, late son of A. M. Cantem, deceased, late Subordinate Judge, Belgaum.
DANIEL WILLING, late Guard, G. I. P. Ry, at Bhusawal, an East African.
THOMAS PATTISON, late Engine Driver, N. W Ry, Quetta.
EDWARD SUTTON, late Supervisor, N W Ry, Quetta.
ANDREW COLQUHOUN THOMPSON, late a Surgeon in Her Majesty's 10th Regiment Bombay Infantry.
THOMAS ALEXANDER, late Engine Driver, N. W. Ry, Sukkur.
DOMINGOS SEBASTIAO DE SOUZA, formerly Butler to Major General E L Russell, Bombay Infantry, but late of Tivim Bardez, Goa.
JOHN DIAS, late an Apothecary in the Subordinate Medical Department, Portuguese.
GOOLABI, woman, alias Bhanwatti, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.
L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 2nd February, 1891.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
73, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.
A MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBER will be supplied with the following NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS from Bombay :—

GROUP A.

WEEKLY.

On Monday	English Mechanic.
" Tuesday	Athenæum.
" Wednesday	Home News.
" Thursday	Ill. London News.
" Friday	Truth.
" Saturday	Saturday Review.

MONTHLY.

On 1st Saturday	Chamber's Journal.
" 2nd Saturday	Family Herald.
" 3rd Saturday	Harper's Magazine.
" 4th Saturday	Nineteenth Century.

GROUP B.

WEEKLY.

On Monday	Public Opinion.
" Tuesday	Fair Play.
" Wednesday	Overland Mail.
" Thursday	Graphic.
" Friday	Vanity Fair.
" Saturday	Pall Mall Budget.

MONTHLY.

On 1st Saturday	Cassell's Magazine.
" 2nd Saturday	Leisure Hours.
" 3rd Saturday	MacMillan's Magazine.
" 4th Saturday	Fortnightly Review.

GROUP C.

WEEKLY.

On Monday	London Times.
" Tuesday	Punch.
" Wednesday	St. James's Budget.
" Thursday	Pictorial World.
" Friday	World.
" Saturday	Tablet.

MONTHLY.

On 1st Saturday	Cornhill Magazine.
" 2nd Saturday	Longman's Magazine.
" 3rd Saturday	Young Ladies' Journal.
" 4th Saturday	Contemporary Review.

Terms of Subscription :—Quarterly Rs. 30 for each Group, inclusive of postage.
Subscribers have the option of selecting Papers and Magazines from each Group to enable them to make up their own Group according to their taste.
N.B.—The Papers and Magazines become the property of Subscribers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

PURE, FRESH, Superior English Dairy machine-made Butter, Cream, Cream Cheese, separated Milk, always available at the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Splendidly situated, 10 minutes, walk from Station through the noted Lanowli Woods. Cuisine, attendance, and posting good. Access to Billiard Rooms. Posting to Kandhalla, Bushi Tank, Karli Caves, &c., on the shortest notice. For terms apply to PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BULJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON 3, Rampart Row.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—An exceptionally Smart turnout consisting of English-built (Burlington Carriage Company) PARK VICTORIA Pair, five year old Arabs, about 14 hands. Any examination or trial in Bombay allowed. Price Rs. 2,000. Apply to "No. 50," this Office.

SODA WATER MACHINES, New, "required lowest" Prices, landed in Bombay, for Cork and Ball Bottles. Address "M. S." care of R. Baker, Esq., Nasik.

WELL-MATCHED PAIR.—Tall, Gray Australian Mares, broken to single and double harness. Fast, strong, and handsome. Rs. 1,200. W. E. HART, Cumballa Hill.

FOR SALE—12th Feb., Chain Beds, Horsehair Matrasses, Mahogany Suites, Mirrors, Wimbridge side-board, fancy China coloured glass and lamps, property of W. E. HART, Cumballa Hill.

WANTED, a MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, who would undertake to cure HYSTERIA. The Patient is a resident in the Up-Country who will pay his travelling expenses, besides lodging, boarding, and medicines. He will receive as his reward Rupees Three Thousand, if the patient continues free from any Hysterical fits for two consecutive years. Any one willing to undertake the treatment of the Patient should address to "X," care of this Paper.

SALESMAN, WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for general Indent business, experienced, with a good connection among Ship Chandlers and Mill Store Dealers. None others need apply. Address "IMPORTER," care of this Paper.

WANTED, an experienced PARSI GRADUATE. The salary of Rs. 250 per Mensem. Apply to "M.," care of this Paper.

BUY your FLOUR at PEARSE'S at about 12 per cent. less than CO-OPERATIVE PRICES, SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo Street.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

SPARE AMMUNITION for No. 2 AIR-GUN, bullets 1,00, Rs. 2 ; 1 dozen darts, Rs. 1-8 ; Springs Rs. 3 ; Spare Ammunition for No. 3 Air-Gun, 500 bullets, Rs. 2 ; 1 dozen darts, Rs 2 ; Spring replaced, Rs. 3—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—Upper Storied BUNGALOW, Khetwadi 7th Lane, No. 6. Comfortable and Convenient in all respects. Terms moderate. Apply to D. C. [illegible], Chunabhavati, No. 803.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, for 8 months or one year, a WELL FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to E. S. LUARD, Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill.

LESSONS are given in Russian, French, and German by Mons Henri. C. SOHN, P.C.T.I., Good accent is guaranteed. Pupils are attended at their own residences. For particulars apply to "BONAPARTE," care of this Office.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on the Best Site, near the Post Office. Every attention paid to Visitors. Charges moderate. Board and Lodging excellent. Apply MANAGER, Lanowli Hotel, Lanowli.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Best ADEN PUMICE. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW BROTHERS, 41, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a Light and Stylish VICTORIA, in Good Condition. Price Rs. 600. Also a DOG CART, by Bennett. Price Rs. 450. Apply to "N." care of this office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for Dressing in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "P.," care of this Office.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charges. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurance £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

A FAVOURABLE Opportunity offered to small Capitalists wishing to invest in a Profitable Business. Full particulars may be had by applying to "Y. A. K.," care of this Paper.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS on the MONTHLY PAYMENT System. Good Fine Compassed Iron Framed Instruments in solid cases, from Rs. 23 per month.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S SHOES in Great Variety, Black, Tan, Oxford and Straps. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 6-8.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1891, at 6 o'clock p.m.
W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.
20th January, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 4th March next, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 5,000 tons of OLD IRON RAILS, double headed section, of various lengths, from 12 to 24 feet, now lying on the Company's Premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.
Offers must be made on the Company's Form, to be obtained from the undersigned. The same must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot or delivered by the Company into Barges, to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf, and the date by which the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for and removed from the Company's Premises.
Payment must be made before delivery.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th January, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th February next, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 4 Lots of SCRAP TIMBER, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.
All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail for forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th January 1891.

NOTICE.
SALE OF TIMBER.

AN AUCTION will be held on FRIDAY, the 20th of February 1891, at the office of the Political Superintendent, Savant Vadi, of the undermentioned quantities of felled and stacked timber, rafters, &c., in whole or in separate lots :—
1. Teak Trees, &c., of this season's felling :—

Name of Village or Forest.	Teak trees.	Teak rafters.	Jungle rafters.
Kunkeri Forest	1,000	..	..
Ningoda do.	200	..	..
Verda village	100	500	..
At Mangaon stacked near the road.	..	950	..
At Hadawda stacked near the road.	..	..	1,056

2. Small teak and jungle wood logs of former years, felling, and rafters.

Place where stacked.	Teak logs.	Jungle logs.	Teak rafters.	Jungle rafters.
In the Vadi Town (stacked)	556	37	101	287

3. Clearance of about 250 acres of land on the top of the Vadi Hill containing about 1,295 jungle trees, 500 rafters and about 6,463 stunted trees fit for small pieces of timber and firewood.
4. Felling and removing 44 jungle timber trees from the Forests of the villages of Tarpoli and Majgaon.
5. For particulars regarding the timber and conditions of sale and any other information required apply to the State Jungle Kamdar, Savant Vadi.
H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Savant Vadi.
Savant Vady Political Supt's Office, 29th Jan., 1891.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer up to 12 noon on 2nd March, 1891 for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS and other STORES (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April 1891, up to the 31st March 1892. The term "more" includes the [illegible] stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.
II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 5th February to 26th February 1891, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. and on Saturdays till 1 p.m.
III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of one Rupee per set.
IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1891. Parties tendering are invited to attend.
V.—All further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.
E. WIGHTON, Lieut.-Col.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Bombay, 28th January, 1891.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, OOTACAMUND.
O. S. No. 29 OF 1889.'
THECOMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.....Plaintiff.
AND
C. SABAPATHY IYER OF HYDERABAD, Barrister-at-Law.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Decree of the above Court, dated 21st November 1890, the following properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Nazir of the said Court at noon on SATURDAY, the 21st February, 1891.
(1).—"FERNWOOD" situate at Coonoor on the Nilghiri Hills, containing about 20 acres of land. The house is roofed with iron and tiles, and contains 9 principal rooms, besides bath and dressing rooms. There is also stabling for 6 horses, two coach houses and ample Godown accommodation. Also a small Bungalow attached to the House, and a Lodge at the entrance to the grounds, containing three small rooms with Kitchen and godown attached.
The furniture in the House and Lodge will be sold with and included in the Property.
(2).—"MUDDANAH SHOLA" Tea and Cinchona Estate situate about 3 miles from Ootacamund, on the Governor's Sholah Road, containing 115 acres, of which 27 are planted with Tea, 6 with Condamines Cinchona, and which also contains about 11,000 blue gum trees. There is also a small Bungalow of two rooms.
(3).—"EMERALD VALLEY" Tea and Cinchona Estate, situate on the Koondahs, about 12 miles from Ootacamund, containing 248 acres, of which 60 acres are planted with tea, 19 with Condamines Cinchona, and 34 with blue gum, and a nursery containing about 8,000 Cinchona plants. There is also an iron roofed and tiled bungalow, containing 4 rooms, furnished, and a Tea and Store House.
(4).—"TUDOR HALL" Estate, containing about 259 acres, of which 59 are planted with old Tea and a few thousand Cinchonas, 7 with young Tea, 110 with blue gum and 4 acres with Cinchona. The Hall is mostly iron roofed and contains 8 rooms, exclusive of conservatory, bath rooms, etc. There is also a detached bungalow containing 3 rooms, and commodious office, writers' house, servants' godowns and stores, together with stabling for 3 horses. Also a large Tea house roofed with iron, consisting of Engine room and rolling house and a large double storied weathering house and picking room. The Machinery consists of a 6 Horse-power fixed Engine, Jackson's roller, sifter and two Tea cutters, and together with the furniture will be included in the sale of the Hall.
The above three properties are all in good condition, and can be worked together. The green leaf picked during the year 1890 from Tudor Hall and Muddanah Shola alone was over 74,978 lbs.
There is also a Peat Bog on the property of about 18 acres and Peat House.
(5).—100 shares of Rs 500 each fully paid in the Mahaboob Shahi Kulburga Mills Company, Limited, of Hyderabad.
This item may possibly be sold at Hyderabad.
(6).—Policy of Insurance on the life of C. Sabapathy Iyer (aged about 50) for £1,000 in the London Assurance Company, dated 18th June 1874, the surrender value of which is £190 and the yearly Premia £ 40-9-2.
(7).—Policy of Insurance on the life of C. Sabapathy Iyer for Rs 20,000 in the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, dated 3rd July 1880, the yearly Premia on which is Rs 526-6.
And on the same date will be sold by Messrs. OAKES & Co., at their Auction Rooms, Madras.
(8).—12 Valuable oil paintings by E. Boehm, R. Marshall, C. Schmidt and others.
Further particulars of the above properties can be obtained from the Commercial Bank, from Mr. Large, Ootacamund, or from the undersigned.
BARCLAY, MORGAN, AND ORR,
Solicitors, High Court, Madras.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
હેપટુલા શેખઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.
NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.
The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co., selling Belting as 'Camel Hair Belting' is liable to be prosecuted.
For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held at Albert Building, on Friday, the 13th proximo, at 2 p.m.
(1)—To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1890.
(2)—To declare a Dividend.
(3)—To elect a Director and Auditor.
(4)—To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 31st January 1891.

NOTICE.
TOLL CONTRACTS.

THE following CONTRACTS in the SAVANT VADI STATE, for the period of one Year, from 1st April, 1891, to 31st March, 1892, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the 26th of February, 1891, at 12 a.m. at the office of the Political Superintendent.
1—Collection of Tolls at Amboli Toll Bar, on the Vingorla-Belgaum Road.
2—Collection of Tolls at Tulas, Talkat, Bhedsi and Pot Naka Degven on the Ramghat-Vingorla Road.
3—Collection of Tolls, at Hanmanta, Rangna, and Ghotga Ghats.
4—Collection of Tolls at Kasal on the Phonda Ghat Road.
5—Collection of Tolls at Malewad on the Azgaon Road.
6—Collection of Tolls at Aros and Pot Naka Saturda on the Vadi-Saturda Road.
2—Bidders will have to deposit 20 per cent of the amount of their bids accepted or to furnish a security residing in the State for the amount.
H. L. NUTT, Col.,
Political Superintendent, Savant Vadi,
Savant Vadi Pol. Supt's Office, 29th January, 1891.

HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.
(VEREIN HAMBURGER ASSECURADEURE.)

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS to Survey and Adjust all Claims for damage (general and particular average) to Ships and Cargo insured by the above Association.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.
CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 116 Military Messes and twenty-nine Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS
AND
HARMONIUMS
Taken in Exchange and put in Good Order.

	Rs.
Camp Piano, 5 octaves	240
Bijou Cottage, full compass	250
Semi-Grand, by Erard	350
Do. by Broadwood	400
Sympathetic Square, black polished	475
Sympathetic Cottage, own make	500
Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	575
Do. black polished	800
5 Octave American Organ	185
Do. do. London make	295
Splendid Harmonium, 22 Stops, Double Manual, in Walnut, by Alexander. Very Suitable for Church or Chapel use	760

Please Address—
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
FRESH CASE LAST WEEK.
Per P. & O. S. S. "PENINSULAR."
THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,
whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by
TH. VAFIADIS,
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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 20	8p.c.p.a.	Rs. 935
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	33)
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,330	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	16)
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,010
Albert Ginning Co	100	800	all	18pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,208	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	355
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	505
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	355
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,360
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	..	Rs. 20	190
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	1075
French	300	500	all	20	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengeli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	420
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	570
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	574
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	442½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	177
New Borar	1,200	500	500	45	545
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	95
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	380
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	210
Volkart	..	7,000		Rs. 80	740

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	475
Anglo-Indian	19,345	100	4	2	76xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	371	500	all	2 pr. ct.	50)
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	70)
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	395
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	1,005
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	910
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct.	600xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	465
David Mills	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	550
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	480
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	820
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	65
Howard and Bulloughs	11,500	500	500	25	575xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	830
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	36/x
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	945
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	605xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	10	235
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	797
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	635
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 no
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	535
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	190xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,800	1,000	1,000	35	877½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,360
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,205
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	110
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,625
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	10
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	740
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,140
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,350
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	Nil.	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	400
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	330
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	74
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Ripon Mi	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,050
Lord Res. Co.	445	1,000	1,000	20	650
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	705

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock, Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
Back Bay Baths	750	150	150	7½	160
Badhan Pilo	500	50	50	12	50
Bapty Bros	15,000	100	100	12	92
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	6,625	200	185	15	40
Bombay Fire Insurance	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Do. New Issue.	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,125
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	625	33½	840xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	100
Bombay Flour Mill	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63)
Deccan Ice Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	840
Deccan Paper Mills	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Empire Fire Insurance	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	182½
Geyer & Co., Ld	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Fire Insurance Co	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
John Roberts & Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
Kemp & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	25½	290
Maharanee Lice Manufacturing Co.	500	500	300	30	102½
Marcks & Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insance	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Loan	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	57
Prince of Wales Fire In.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	372½
Royal Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,300
Soundy & Co.	2,500	100	100	..	63
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100	9	80
Treacher & Co.	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	950
Telephone Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Western India Flour	9,300	25	25	5-8	14
	..	..	..	..	16
	..	..	..	..	½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 21-6
China Leaf	,, 21-3
Peiin Bar Gold, New	,, 20-8
Do. Old	,, 20-12
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 21-5
English Sovereigns	,, 13-6
Do. Dragons	,, 13-5
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,, 105-9
Bar Silver 17 Do.	,, 105-10
Spyce Silver	,, 105

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Oratorio, "Christ and his Soldiers," St. Thomas Cathedral, 5-45 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5-30 to 10 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd :—Aljafre (brig), from Damaun. Yesterday :—Fulwell (s), from Shields ; Kapurthala (s), Karachi ; Thurston (s), Liverpool ; Sultan (s), Mauritius ; and Thibet (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kt. Templar (s), for Antwerp ; and Ethelburga (s), Rangoon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The mails for the Persian Gulf will close to-morrow, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

THE CORPORATION MEETING.—The remark's attributed in our report of Monday's meeting of the Corporation to Dr. Shroff were made by Mr. K. M. Shroff.

SAMUEL BROOKS' CALENDAR.—Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Co., the Bombay Agents of Samuel Brooks, Manchester, cotton machinery maker, sends us an excellent sheet calender, which the home firm has just issued.

MESSRS. T. HUBBUCK AND SON.—This well-known firm, the manufacturers of the celebrated white zinc paint, have issued a handsome and strongly-bound diary to their customers in India, which not only contains everything necessary to prevent them being victimised by vendors of inferior articles, but is in every way a useful desk companion.

THE MURDER IN TEMKER STREET.—Abdool Musjid was again brought on remand before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Inspector Briscoe and charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder by causing the death of Ayeekhan Beebee on the 28th ult. The Public Prosecutor appeared to prosecute. After recording further evidence, similar to that adduced before the Coroner and which has been already reported, the Magistrate formally committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions.

A RUSSIAN'S VISIT TO THE GRAND DUKE GEORGE.—Yesterday afternoon at 3-30 p.m., Mr. A. Harissiadis, of the firm of Messrs. D. Macropolo and Co., the well-known cigar merchants of this city, was presented to H. I. H. the Prince George of Greece on board the s. s. Azova, who received him very cordially, Mr. Harissiadis being one of his countrymen. Mr. Harissiadis presented an address in letters of gold in a richly carved ornamental silver casket. H. I. H. thanked Mr. Harissiadis for the beautiful present, and was pleased to converse with him for half an hour on different subjects and granted the firm his patronage.

A FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, at the morgue, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, on the body of Kooloo Mulloo, a Hindu labourer. Early yesterday morning the deceased was engaged by a Bhatia, living at Chowpaty, to cut down a few cocoanut-trees from his compound. The deceased climbed one of the trees and cut a log about six feet in length. He climbed up a second time, and while he was trying to cut another bough the roots of the tree gave way and the deceased with the tree fell to the ground with great violence from a height of nearly 20 feet. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he expired yesterday afternoon. The jury returned an open verdict.

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—Ebrahim Toorab, a khalasi, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police, Court by Inspector Hiscocks, charged with assaulting one Dawood Hoosein. On Monday night the complainant had gone to see a dramatic performance, at Grant Road, and at about two o'clock in the morning was returning home, when he saw three Mahomedans and a woman fighting together in Kamathipoora 3rd Lane. The complainant approached the place where the scuffle was going on, and the accused fell on him, and with a thick bamboo stick struck him three hard blows on the left shoulder, which was severely fractured. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

HUDSON'S TENT OF MYSTERIES.—The optical illusions that may be witnessed daily in Hudson's Tent of Mysteries adjoining the Novelty Theatre, have been a source of much wonder to visitors to the show. The spectators on first entering are requested to look through two square pillars about three feet apart. The interior represents a long alley ; and, although the sides of the pillars are of timber the vision apparently is not intercepted, the light held on the opposite side of the rear pillar being clearly visible. A similar result is attained if a person stands between the two and the observer can distinctly tell the time on a watch held behind the intercepting figure and the pillar. The next introduction is to a bodyless lady that gently emerges from an urn suspended in space and addressing her audience, gradually disappears. Another exhibition is "the man in the moon ;" while a still more marvellous one is the introduction of a moving panorama with the figure of a child floating through space, who turns his body round as though twirling on the axle of a wheel. The show is a marvellous achievement, and we invite our readers to pay a visit to Mr. Hudson's Tent of Mysteries.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent MacDermott charged Nagoo Luckana, employed as a hamal with house-breaking and theft, and two other hamals for receiving and disposing of the property, valued at about Rs. 2,042. It appears that on the 19th of December last the premises of Ebrahim Adamali, in Medows Street, generally known as the China Bazaar, were broken into and jewellery and valuables of the above amount made away with. Police investigations led to the arrest of a woman, named Bhagee, at a house in Carwar Street, in the Fort. After the apprehension of Bhagee she was found in possession of a portion of the jewellery. From her statements the police arrested Nagoo and Khorga, from whom some of the missing property was recovered. Nagoo had made over his share to a hamal, in the employ of Mr. Janardin Gopal for safe keeping. The third prisoner having been secured further property was recovered from a Marwaree. On the application of the Superintendent the case was remanded till the 12th instant to enable the police to pursue further investigations, and effect the arrest of three other men, who have absconded from Bombay.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Monday, before Mr. Richardson-Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cobb, officiating Superintendent of the B Division, charged Bachchu Abdoola, aged 27 years, of Kambeker Street, and Rahmattibai, aged 22 years, the wife of Bachchu Haji Abdoola, with committing murder on the 22nd of January of Mowloodin Haji Noor Mahomed, Abdoola Haji Noor Mahomed, and the women Hallimbai, Fatmabai, and Kurimbai, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prisoners, and asked the Court to enlarge his clients on bail. He contended that there were no grounds to say that the prisoners committed the murders. The Coroner's enquiry was not yet finished, and Dr. Choksi, who had held an examination on the bodies, was of opinion that the deceased persons died from heart-disease. Under these circumstances he (Mr. Davur) prayed that the Court might release his clients on bail. The prosecution objected to this application, and asked his Worship to remand the prisoners in custody, pending the result of the Coroner's enquiry. The Court ruled that the prisoners be committed to custody till the 6th inst., when the case would come up for hearing.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ARBAB-I-SAFA OF BOMBAY.—The following are the office-bearers of the above Anjuman for the current year :—President—Shams-ul-Ulma Cazi Shariff Abdool Latiff Londay, Cazi of Bombay, J. P., vice presidents.—Subedar Major and Bahadoor S.M. Cassim, Honorary A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, (to act as president during the illness of the president), Messrs. Hakim Mohammed Dayem, Badruddin Abdoola Kur, and Cazi Abdool Carrim ; joint secretaries—Meharalli Devraj Master, and Shaikh Kamaruddin Farrukhi. Treasurers.—Cazi Fakir Mohammed, and Mohammed Amir Munshi ; auditors—Amir Khan Surjay Khan, Hakim Abdool Cader Khan. members of the managing committee—Khan Bahadoor Munshi Goolam Mohammed, Cazi Kutbuddin Khatib, Khan Sahib Abdool Cadir, Postal Inspector, Munshi Sayed Moenuddin, Cazi S. Mohammed Hoosain Moorgay, Mirza Hassan Khan, translator, Sayid Abdool Rahiman, high court clerk, Sayid Ismael, bazar inspector, Comer Jamal Yuvavi, commission stable keeper, Peer Mohammed Alarakhiya, Cazi Mohommed Ismael Chilmai, translator, Cazi Mohammed Ismael Mehri, Shaikh Abdool Hamid, abkari inspector, Shaikh Fuckhruddin, clerk, Abdool Alim Khan, clerk, and Shaikh Mohiuddin, hospital assistant.

THE FAILURE OF MESSRS. BENN, ASHLEY AND COMPANY.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr. W. M. MacDonald and Mr. Burjorji Rustomji Mullaferoze, recently of the firm of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Company, who stand charged, at the instance of Meghjee Tulsidass, a wool merchant, with cheating, criminal breach of trust, and criminal misappropriation of two consignments for 289 bales of wool, was resumed.

Mr. Ghitty and Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, barristers-at-law, instructed by Mr. Wilkin, solicitor, were counsels for the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, and Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee defended the accused.

Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, continuing to address the Court said that what the prosecution alleged in their case was that the accused induced the complainant to pay him Rs. 30,000 in respect of the 289 bales of wool. The complainant had thus run the risk of loss. This had been proved by the evidence which went to show the nature of the transactions between the parties in regard to the *hoondees*. These transactions, so far as they were concerned, showed that the proceeds had been carried to a general account. Mr. Mehta contended that the portion of Mr. MacDonald's statement to the charge referring to the subject of the payment of the interest and money on the bills to the complainant was unsupported by the evidence before the Court. The account given by Tulsidass Meghjee was a correct and probable account of the transaction between himself and Burjorji. Mr. Cooper here remarked that he was of opinion that Burjorji did not have any knowledge at the time of the intended suspension of the firm, and had therefore only been performing his duty in calling upon the native shippers to produce their shipping documents. The learned counsel said he agreed with his Worship on that point since it showed the correctness of his client's statement, which was a far more clearer and probable account to that deposed by Mr. MacDonald, for it was not likely that the complainant would have been taken to Mr. MacDonald by Burjorji if he had not brought the documents that had been prepared owing to a conversation that occurred between the parties. It was most unreasonable to suppose that in the event of Mr. MacDonald expressing his intention of not paying the money that the bills of lading would have been taken to the office. Now, with reference to the account deposed by the witness Runchordass of the interview of the 3rd of December, he (Mr Mehta) thought that it corroborated the complainant's evidence on that point. Runchordass held the position of a respectable merchant, who, although he was a relation of Meghjee's, was not a "got-up witness" as deposed in Mr. MacDonald's statements of defence, and it was therefore quite probable that this man could have been in the office without Mr. MacDonald seeing him. Now, in regard to the interview of Dec. 4, he (Mr. Mehta) said it was to be inferred that Mr. MacDonald was, from his conduct, somewhat impatient to obtain possession of the shipping documents. This was proved by his statement that he had advised the suspension of payment of the firm on Thursday, and, that if he did not receive instructions from England before that date he would, on his own responsibility, close the business. By Mr. MacDonald handing over the wool to the Banks on Dec. 4, the day on which he had decided to have suspended payment he had clearly shown that it was his intention, to secure the Banks from loss. He had not acted in the impartial manner stated in his defence to the Court. Mr. Mehta submitted that his client had been induced, under a false pretence, to deliver the bills of lading, on the representation that he (the complainant) would receive his Rs. 30,000 on the morning of Dec. 5. This was undoubtedly a false representation within the knowledge of Mr, MacDonald, who was perfectly cognisant of the suspension of payment on that date, since he had communicated by telegram with the English firm to that effect on the day previous. There was no direct evidence to show that Burjoji knew exactly when the suspension was going to take place, but thought, from the manner in which the wool had been treated, that he must have known something of the sort was going to happen. Consequently, the complainant, from the manner in which the accused persons had acted had suffered damage and loses. A *prima facie* case was therefore made out against Mr. MacDonald and Burjorji, and if the complainant's documents had not been fraudulently taken from him, he could have realised his money elsewhere, although being liable, on their falling due in the month of February, to the Banks for the amount. The facts of the case and the evidence of the complainant and his witness sufficiently went to show that dishonest means had been employed by the accused persons to induce the complainant to deliver to them his bills of exchange. That act was likely to cause his client loss and damage, and that being so, a clear *prima facie* case was made out of the offence under section 415. If, in his Worship's opinion, a *prima facie* case had been made out, he (Mr. Mehta) thought it was a proper case to go before a jury.

Mr. Cooper, in delivering judgment, said : I have most carefully considered all the evidence offered in this case against the accused. The evidence as to the dealings between the firm of Gocouldass Tulsidass and Benn, Ashley and Company] supports the statements made by Mr. MacDonald as to what those dealings were, and how the business between the constituent and that firm had been carried out during the last fourteen years. The complainant at once appears to have seen the difficulties that he had to encounter, considering what the practice, as to the dealings, was. And the complainant attempted to make out that even on the 8th of October there was a distinct understanding in regard to the bills for £5,000, and that that trausaction was independent of what had been the general dealings between him and the firm. And I must say that the evidence does not support that in any way. And when I consider the evidence that has been given here as to the dealings between the complainant's firm and the first defendant, I can see no reason to think that the story told by the complainant as to what took place on the 4th of December can be believed. On that date there was no reason, it appears, for the complainant to think that the firm of Benn, Ashley and Company was about to suspend payment. And there could be no reason for him to appear to press for the payment of the money in the way that he states that he did. It appears from the evidence given in this case that advances on measurement notes and shipping documents had been given sometimes on the day they were given, and sometimes on the next day. There was no reason for the complainant to believe that his money would not be paid or that a fair advance would not be made to him out of the money of the general account on the morrow. The story as to what took place on the 4th Dec. appears improbable to me, and I do not feel justified in sending such a story before a jury. There is in fact no case of cheating against the accused No. 1 (Mr. MacDonald). As regards the case of Mr. MacDonald in dealing with the documents after they came into his possession, I do not think from the evidence that I can assume that there was any fraudulent or dishonest intention from those acts. As regards the second accused Burjorji, the evidence proves that he was only conducting his business in the usual way up to the time of suspension, and for theses reasons, besides others, which, if necessary, I shall be happy to state, I discharge the accused.

Mr. Mehta : Your Worship, will you put down those reasons in writing ?

Mr. Cooper : If necessary. If any application is made to the High Court, I shall put them down.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACES.

2ND DAY, FEBRUARY 7.

WEIGHTS FOR HANDICAPS.

HORSE HANDICAP.

	st	lb.
Arbid	11	7
Mubariz	9	7
William	10	10
Fire Engine	12	10
Barnum	10	10

GALLOWAY HANDICAP.

Crawler	10	7
Ice-cream	11	0
Jerry	10	10
Attila	10	4
Whitewash	10	7

The Horse Handicap Chase having fallen through, the following race has been substituted for it :—

Waler Stakes, Rs. 99 for all walers 11st, penalties as in prospectus. ½ mile.

Entries for this race will close on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 5 p.m.

Acceptances for the handicap, should reach the undersigned by noon the same day.

E. LAWRENCE,
Honorary Secretary.

THE proverb runs "Skilled men get good results with little labour." Be wise and save labour by using SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Ethelburga, 1,445 tons, Captain G Willis, cleared yesterday for Rangoon with ballast.

THE brig Aljafre, 69 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Damaun, with a general cargo.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Selene, 861 tons, Captain R Mayer, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Thurston, 1,246 tons, Captain Thos Douglas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a cargo of 2,205 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steam-ship Fulwell, 1,595 tons, Captain George Geleson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields, with a cargo of 2,910 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Boyts, Craig and Co.

THE steam-ship Sultan, 1,775 tons, Captain Wm. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr A C Peermahomed, Mr K Jeewanjee, Mr C Karimjee, Mr C Gova, Mr E John, and 39 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via Kathiawar coast, with general cargo, and the following passengers :—Col Spring, Mr Sparks, Mr Phipps, Mr Patrick, Mr and Mrs Sanday and maid, Mr A Lalljee, Mr P Sorabjee, two Misses Benson, Mr Benson, Master Fraser, Mr DeLima, Mr Radakeson, and one lady, and 742 deck.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

The P. and O. Co's steam-ship Thibet, Captain W. L. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Penang and Singapore, with a general cargo, and three deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Waverley	2022	Calvert	A	K Nixon & Co.
,, Straits of Magellan	1746	Clark	B	F Muir & Co.
,, Arab	2722	Newey	D	K Nixon & Co.
,, Cy. of Perth	2605	Swan	F	Sir C Forbes & Co.
,, La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmitz	Q	M Maritimes.
,, Warora	2534	Maclachlan	P	B I S N Co.
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Poonani				Shepherd & Co.
,, Neera				do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peninsular	2711	Loggin	1	P & O S N Co.
,, Nizam	1615	Gadd	2	P & O S N Co.
,, Hormida	1494	Gavagan	4	Bozzolo.
,, Selene	861	Mayer	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
,, Peveril	1974	Walters	12	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Assyria	959	Simpson	15	B I S N Co.
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Kapurthala	671	Rothwell		B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Aljafre (brig)	Nacoda	Damaun, Jan 30.
3	Fulwell (s)	Geleson	Shields, Jan 1.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, Jan 31.
	Thurston (s)	Douglas	Liverpool, Jan 2.
	Sultan (s)	Johnson	Mauritius, Jan 20.
	Thibet (s)	Brown	Hongkong, Jan 15.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Kt. Templar (s)	Pain	Antwerp.
	Ethelburga (s)	Willis	Rangoon.

The steamer Selene, Captain Mayer, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Lawada, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Kilwa, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
,, Incharan, for K. Coast and Karachi.
,, Labourdannais, for Aden via Karachi,

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
29 Himalaya s.....Brown .....Bombay, Jan 1.
Lansdowne Tower s ..Lawrie .....Bombay, Jan 10.
I. M. S. Clive .....Falle .....Bombay, Jan 21.
DEPARTURES.
January 29.—Steamers Vadala, Malda, Umtata and Legislator, ships Belfast and Governor Robie, and barque Misti.

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
31 Chanda s..... ..... Bombay.
Chupra s ..... Calcutta.
Jan. DEPARTURE.
29 Nawab s .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—2 packages earthenware, F M Bharmul.
City of Perth s—25 cases whisky, Wace, Corfield and Co ; 50 cases stout, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Perth s—201 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Armenia s—20 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Kerbella s—3 packages lamps, F M Bharmull.
Huzara s—10 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Clyde s—4 cases still burgundy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Peninsular s—13 cases oilmenstores, Dinshaw Burjorjee ; 6 cases aniline dye, H Tyebjee ; 12 cases ham and bacon, 20 cases brandy, Treacher and Co ; 4 cases photo materials, E Dadabhoy ; 70 cases beer and 9 cases brandy, Army Navy and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India ; 133 cases gin, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee ; 30 cases brandy, Phipson and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—2 cases papers, M Rasoolbhoy ; 2 cases glassware, A Jan Mahomed.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—60 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 100 cases brandy, Volkart Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—35 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee 91 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Aldborough s—1 hogshead brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Sutlej s—1 hogshead brandy, Souza and Fernandes.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Peveril s—3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 65 bales wool, Mottee Jaithani ; 119 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckhmidass and Co ; 525 cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldas ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
City of Perth s—200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 100 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 1,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 60 bales wool, S Dossa and Co ; 45 bales wool, S Sittaram ; 15 bales wool, J Khimjee ; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 57 bales wool, Framjee, Sands and Co ; 56 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co ; 720 cwts wheat, Jaitha Dhamjee.

FOR LONDON.

Straits of Magellan s—15 bales skin, P Damjee ; 4,060 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 51 bales coir fibre, A Mahadew ; 60 cwts fishmaws, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 75 cwts sandalwood, Nowrojee Framjee ; 125 cwts blackpepper, M Gangjee ; 57 bales wool, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 30 cwts moyeteeth, E Passianee.
Peninsular s—1,008 cwts myrabollams, Beyts, Craig and Co.
Siam s—3¼ cwts ivory, Abdoola Durwesh.

FOR ANTWERP.

Arab s—610 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 58 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 550 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 410 bales cotton and 8,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, P Takersee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Nanjee and Co ; 500 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 1,000 cwts gingelly-seed, 600 cwts myrabollams, and 900 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 220 bales cotton, David S

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong Victoria with removable coachbox.
1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 English built self-driving park phaeton on elliptic spring by Kesterton,
1 Europe built landau in good order, suitable for single or pair.
Property of Major H. O. B. Owen, R.A—
1 chesnut S. B. mare, 15-1, aged, passed R. A. charger, quiet, steady, carries a lady, goes well in harness.
1 bay waler gelding, 15-1½, aged, passed R.A., charger quiet, carries a lady.

AUCTION SALE OF DHOOTIES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 p.m., at No. 3, Hummum Street, below Messrs. Thakersey, Mooljee and Co.'s office, by order and on account of the concerned—
A large quantity of grey dhooties from 5 to 11 yards, and of different sizes and borders.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome black-wood and teak-wood French-polished household furniture, best plate lware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian carpets, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, (and if not previously disposed of by private contract) a pair of well bred handsome grey Waler Mares, well matched, and go very well together, a single seated English built office brougham by Thrupp and Maderley, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. E. HART, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
N.B.—The property of another gentleman.
1 second-hand brougham in good order by "Silk and Satin."

AUCTION SALE OF DHOOTIES.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Premjee Dewcuran and Valabhjee Pragji—
About 31 bales of grey dhooties and saries from 5 to 11 yards and of different sizes and borders.
On account and risk of Jodha Hurjeewan—
About 10 bales of grey dhooties from 5 to 11 yards and of different sizes and borders.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, February 4, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NARON DHURJO STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th February, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Motibai, widow of Madhowjee Nuctum, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dalwaoo alias Muni, wife of Jumnadas Bapoojee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of March 1883 and the Indenture of further charge dated the 11th day of May 1881, and 1st day of April 189 the undermentioned landed property, viz—
All that piece of ground with the messuage or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Naron Dhuroo Street, outside the Fort, in the Mandvie sub-district in the Island of Bombay, formerly assessed under No. 32, and now under No. 34, containing by admeasurement 107 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage on the west by Naron Dhuroo Street aforesaid, on the north by the house of Bhanji Bhimjee Shroff, and on the south by the house of Nowneedas Purshotumdas, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 6th February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 641, Byculla, next to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' establishment, the valuable and handsome french-polished black-wood and teak-wood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned pianoforte, by the Great Union Co., New York, handsome Church organ by Mason and Hamlin, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, English-built open carriage, first-rate Singer's Sewing Machine on stand, Hink's hanging and table lamps, first-rate oil paintings, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Rev. E. S. HUME.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE CLERK ROAD, LEADING FROM JACOB CIRCLE TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

On SATURDAY, the 7th February, at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk and with the consent of the mortgagor Meya Moosa Aba, the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—
All that piece of leasehold ground, together with the newly built chawl or building standing thereon, situate on the north side of the Clerk Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 259 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by another portion of the land in the possession of Mohunaji Nillaji, on the north by the property of Mohunaji Nillaji and Yenkoo Moosaji, and on the south by the Clerk Road.
The building is pucka built, and is open on all sides, and yields a monthly rental of Rs. 90 or thereabouts.
For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE HAINES ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th February, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Natha Khooshal and Keira Khooshal, trading under the name of Luckma Khooshal and Co., and on account and at the risk of Luxumon Dhurmajee Bandayker, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of July, 1889, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—
All that piece of ground, together with the newly built dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate at Haines Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 221 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 174, new survey No. 1-3485, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. and street No. 5, and bounded on the east by the property of Bawa Udasi, on the west by the property of Raghunath Mukund, on the north by the property of Rowjee Luximon, and on the south by a passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Soortee Moholla, formerly called Bellasis Junction Road.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Mr. Rahimtulla Peerbhoy, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and representatives of Bailia Panjurang Sokarkeg, deceased, the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1891, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property. For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardaseer, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, solicitors for the mortgagee.
All that piece or parcel of the quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 181 square yards, situate on the north of Soortee Moholla, formerly called Bellasis Junction Road, without the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 553, new No. 7785, old survey No. 1-2571, and new survey No. 1013, together with the tenements standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward E No. 616, and street No. 5, all which premises are bounded on the east by the temple of Sitaram Maharaj, on the west by the house of Aba Essoo Sakarkar, on the north by the house of Bapoojee Raghowjee, and on the south by Soorjee Moholla aforesaid. Dated this 30th day of January, 1891.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BREACH CANDY ROAD, GIRGAUM.

On THURSDAY, the 19th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Tejpall Coorsey, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sadanund Essoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of May, 1890, the following landed property, viz:—
All that piece of ground with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate on the west side of Breach Candy Road, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 351 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of land revenue for pension and tax, under old Nos. 10 and 11, new No. 1-42 A, old Survey Nos. 125 and 125, and new Survey No. 2-3051, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 351, then under No. 218, and now under street No. 546-548, and ward No. 133, and bounded on the east by the Breach Candy Road, on the west by the property of the late Essoba Damoderjee, and on the north by the property belonging to the Trustees of Pinjrapole, and the said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 4, 1891.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HURJEEMULL AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GOLD JEWELLERY.
BRACELETS AND BANGLES.

Pearl Bangles Half Hoop.
Gem Bangles ,,
Gold Plain Hollow Bangles.
,, Enamelled ,,
Trichi Gold Bracelets.
Delhi ,, Mat Pattern Bracelets.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,

RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
THE EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.,
OPEN DAILY 8 A.M. TO 8 P.M.
Electric Light and Band every evening.
Entrance Re 1. Season Tickets, Rs. 3.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.
IN WOOD OR IRON WITH BEST DOUBLE WOVEN.
WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.
Light and Durable, and a Splendid Bed for Shikaries
A fresh Supply received by
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

J. W. MORRIS,
CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.
Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1 16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2 13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel) 15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds) 16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws) 13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.
An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.
Over 10,000 packed free.
Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

RUPEES 500 REWARD.

IT having been brought to our Notice that certain Native Firms and Street Peddlers of Bombay are representing to the Public that the Spectacles they are offering for sale are the Celebrated Spectacles by Dr. A. Menist, we hereby warn the Public against these Imposters, and we offer a Reward of Rs. 500 to any one giving information that will result in a Conviction.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,
SOLE AND APPOINTED AGENTS
For DR. A. MENIST'S Celebrated Perfect Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,
FOR ALL INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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AGENTS WANTED.

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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index."
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The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3.

THERE was an advance of ¼ per cent., on Saturday's quotation, for Consols in London yesterday at 97⅜; the market rates of discount being unaltered. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Bar Silver further declined ⅛d. per oz. say to 46½d.; and in New York the price was ¼ cent lower at 102¼ cents, with Exchange ¼ cent higher, at 4·87 dollars. The quotations for Indian Silver Securities and Sterling Loan in London were mutilated, in Reuter's messsage to hand this morning and a repetition was called for, which has been received this evening making 4 per cent. Rupee Paper ⅜ per cent. lower at £78⅜ and 4½ per cents. ¼ per cent. down at £80⅜, Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 109½ French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 95¼; Exchange on London was slightly higher at fcs. 25·21.

The London Sheep Skin Sale closed yesterday with a firm feeling, and prices ½ to 1d. per lb. higher. The total quantity sold was 850,000 skins out of the 910,000 put forward.

The Liverpool Market closed quiet last evening for all spot Cotton, and dull for Arrivals. The Sales reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats; and a decline of 1-16d. was established in the price of ready Mid-American, at 5d.; while, in East Indian Cotton all grades of Broach and Oomra wuttee were lower to the same extent, as well as "Good" Hingunghat. American Arrivals were partially 1·64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 15-16d. for this month's deliveries, and 5½d. for June-July.

In New York also the spot price of Cotton was lower, Mid-Uplands being 1-16 cent down, at 9¼ cents; with May Futures 9·21 cents, the last quotation for April having been 9·13 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 31,000 bales; and the figures for the present season, so far, compare as follows with those for the two preceding years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts	31,000	26,000	21,000
Two days' do.	65,000	45,000	37,000
Since 1st Sept. 90	5,284,000	4,977,000	4,483,000

There has been much less doing in our local Cotton Market to-day, the total Sales having aggregated less than 3,000 bales, but the tone has been steady, and prices are unchanged. The Mills have bought 1,850 bales, say 700 Julgaum, at Rs. 163-4; 300 Nuggur, at Rs. 172-5; 200 Barsee, at Rs. 191½; 200 Viramgaum, at Rs. 180½; 100 Oojein, at Rs 176; 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 177; 100 Pachora, at Rs. 155; and 50 Bengal, at Rs. 172; while Exporters have taken 1,125 bales of ready stuff, consisting of 700 Bengals, at Rs. 155-69½; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 163; 125 Akote, Ginned, at Rs. 175; and 100 Barsee, at Rs. 193 per candy.

WHEAT has again been comparatively neglected by exporters, and only a small business has transpired, while dealers have put down prices of *Pessy* and *White Delhi* half an anna per cwt., other discriptions being unchanged. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91	per cent.	Rs. 4-9-6	per cwt.
Do. 85	,,	,, 4-8-6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	,, 4-8-4	,,

SEEDS also have become quieter, and *Linseed* has given way in value one anna per cwt. say to Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-10-6 per cwt., but there is no other change in the market, and a moderate business has been done.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	17,759 bales.
Wheat	19,410 cwt.
Linseed	10,510 ,,
Rapeseed	5,430 ,,
Gingelly	19,314 ,,
Poppy seed	1,744 ,,
Groundnuts	7,168 ,,
Castor seed	2,503 ,,

FREIGHTS are firm, and holders of tonnage are again asking higher rates for February-March shipment. The Dragoman (s) for this month's loading, berthed for Genoa and Marseilles, has engaged part cargo at 22s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at a decline of 1-16d. and some Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 6 1-16d. to the 14th instant, and at 1s. 6¼d. for April delivery for three months' sight Credits. Some Bank Telegraphic for near transfer being also done at 1s. 5 13-16d. and at 1s. 6d. from the middle of April. Rates afterwards rallied, however, and an advance of 1-16d., all round, was established, at which the market closed firm, with forward Bank Demand quoted at 1s 6d. to the end of March; and Credits at 1s 6¼d. for March and 1s. 6¼d. for April; with ready rates as undernoted:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5⅞ to 15-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 13-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 1-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 6¼d.	,,
Francs do.	1·90½.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day, and a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Fours for Money, and ¼ per cent. for Account has taken place. Business has transpired at 104⅝ for cash, and at 104 11-16 and 104¾ for the next settlement, closing rates having been 105 1-16 and 104¾ in the two positions respectively; with 4½ per cents quoted at 107½, nominal.

SHARES.—There has been an improved feeling for Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and the market may be called firm at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet. A few shares of Marcks and Co. have been sold at Rs. 83 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, FEB. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Merkara left here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning, and the s. s. Clan Mackintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, FEB. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bengal arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, FEB. 3.

H. M. S. Tyne, from Plymouth, arrived.

MADRAS, FEB. 3.

H. M. S. Boadicea, left for the south.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Swordsman reached Zanzibar direct from Bombay yesterday.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
Good Dhollerah 4
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.. 1s. 5½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account... 97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes 95¼
Bar Silver 46⅛
The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Owing to outbreak of a revolution at Valparaiso, telegraphic communication with Chili is suspended.
Telegraphic communication with Ecuador and all places south of Ecuador cut off by failure of Cable Buenaventura, Santa Elena.
Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 3-30 p.m. on the 5th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 2.

10 p.m.	73·9

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

6 a.m.	68·3
10 a.m.	69·5
2 p.m.	71·4
4 p.m.	71·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

MARRIAGES.

CUPPAGE—MAY—January 23, at All Saints Church, Cantonments, Lucknow, by the Rev W F Thompson, Lieut W A Cuppage, 5th B L I, eldest son of the late Major J M Cuppage, H M's 89th Regiment, to Caroline Isabella (Cara), eldest daughter of Colonel James May, 5th B L I.
GOWARD—CHADBURN—January 30, at St Thomas's Church, Dacca, by the Rev C W Jackson, Ernest A Goward, son of R. Goward, Esq., Ashfield Market, Harborough, Leicestershire, to Maud Emily, eldest daughter of C F Chadburn, Esq, Dacca.

DEATHS.

BAILLIE—January 25, at Nalni Tal, the infant son of D C and J C Baillie.
CLARKE—January 23, at Lucknow, James Bond Clarke, Major, 2nd Battalion, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), aged 45 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1891.

THE United States Supreme Court has decided that it has power to hear the appeal of the owners of the sealer Sayward against the decision of the District Court of Alaska. The decision will create surprise at Washington, where in both Houses of Congress resolutions have been introduced censuring the conduct of the British authorities—by which is meant the Canadian Minister of Justice and Lord Salisbury, who is understood to have been consentient to the whole proceedings—in what is held to be suing the United States Government in their own Courts upon a question which is the subject of diplomatic negotiation between the two Governments. Mr. Blaine, we suppose, will not now be in a hurry to send to London the despatch in which, as we heard a short time since, he meant to "give Lord Salisbury a piece of his mind." Lord Salisbury, on the other hand, will find in the decision of the Supreme Court a new reason for the admiration of that tribunal to which he gave expression some years ago. The decision, of course, goes no further than to affirm the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and thereby to disappoint many confident contentions that the matter is one purely and exclusively for the executive to deal with. That contention, it has always seemed to us, has been put forward a little too rashly, for the simple reason that it ignored the fact that the cause of the application to the Supreme Court had arisen in one of its own subordinate tribunals. To assume, therefore, that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, virtually meant that the authority of the District Court in Alaska—a Federal and not a State Court, it should be understood—was final, and that no appeal from it would lie. This is so obvious a consideration that when Washington politicians kept it out of view they can hardly have been sincere. It is a game of bluff, indeed, which some of them have been playing rather to keep Mr. Blaine in countenance than for any serious purpose. On our side there is no need to make too much of the decision which the Supreme Court has given, for it involves nothing as to the merits of the case, for a determination upon which we shall have to wait until April. We may be thankful, however, in view of the insincere and evasive way in which Mr. Blaine has treated the proposal to submit to arbitration the general question of right over the seal fisheries in the Behring Seas, that the matter is to be dealt with by lawyers, instead of by politicians. The Supreme Court, in the decision it has given upon the preliminary issue, has shown that it can act in wholesome independence of Washington opinion. Herein it has done as was to be expected of a tribunal whose integrity and superiority to the influences of the hour have won for it universal respect. There is not a jurist in the world who will not welcome the prospect of a dispassionate decision being given by so trusted a tribunal upon claims which nearly all of them have regarded as unwarranted and unprecedented. The Supreme Court has undertaken to decide whether or not the subordinate tribunal was right in empowering the seizure by a United States revenue cutter of a Canadian vessel at a distance of nine miles from the American shore, and therefore, according to a now universally accepted principle of international law, well outside the limits of the local jurisdiction. There is no need to anticipate the decision of the Court upon the point, though the British case is so strong that it must be a subject for congratulation upon our side that the tribunal has affirmed its competence to deal with it. The ruling of the Supreme Court is one of the most interesting which it has delivered during the century of its existence. It has surprised the Government lawyers at Washington, who were very confidently affirming three weeks ago that the Court would refuse to accept jurisdiction. The powers of the Supreme Court, however, are very wide. Mr. Bryce cites amongst the appropriate subject-matter of its jurisdiction cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made under their authority; cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; controversies to which the United States shall be a party. Those who have held that its powers were not extensive enough to include acts which have become the subject-matter of diplomatic action have looked, not at the Act itself, but at the executive proceedings which have arisen out of it, and with which, we may take it, the court may reasonably have held that it had nothing to do. It has been represented as a preposterous thing that the Supreme Court should be called upon to sit in judgment upon the foreign policy of the United States. But that is only the Washington way of putting it. What the Supreme Court is really asked to do is to determine whether one of the courts subordinate to it has acted within the law in a particular case. It will confine its attention to that very limited field of inquiry, and though the British Government cannot undertake to accept the finding of a foreign tribunal as binding its action, it can look forward with considerable confidence to the result. England has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the turn affairs are taking, for it may be taken for granted that even Mr. Blaine would draw back if the Supreme Court were to declare the seizure of the Sayward as illegal.

THE vote of the Corporation for the Educational Budget of the Joint Schools Committee was passed the other day, with the proviso that the not very large increment required for urgent educational purposes should be contingent on the result of the representation to the Bombay Government that the Provincial Revenues shall bear a proportionate part of the increased cost of primary education in the Presidency city. The Government some time since announced that it would contribute annually for a period of five years a sum of Rs. 25,000 for primary education. The estimate for primary education for the current year is Rs. 51,300. The Corporation is required under the Municipal Act to provide a sum which added to the amount of the school fees will be not less than double the sum of the Government grant for the year. The Corporation may at its discretion provide a larger sum, and it is obliged by the Statute to make adequate provision for "maintaining, aiding, and suitably accommodating schools for primary education." The Corporation complains that Government has placed upon their shoulders a burden which the Provincial Revenues have hitherto borne, and declines to take a proper share of the increment of expenditure, which will probably be heavy. Into the merits of this contention we do not desire for the moment to enter. The Corporation is as much within its right in protesting against being made to bear, against its will, the larger share of the burden of primary education as the Government is in striving to shift the larger portion of the burden from the shoulders of the provincial tax-payers to those of the local rate-payers. The Corporation has voted—subject in the proviso just mentioned—a total of Rs. 83,680 for the educational needs of 1891-1892. Besides the heavy item for primary education, there is the maintenance of the Joint School Committee Establishment—Rs. 5,880; the Medical Female Scholarships, Rs. 1,000; the School for Deaf and Dumb Mutes, Rs. 1,800; the Veterinary College, Rs. 2,500; the Victoria and Albert Museum, Rs. 11,200—an institution which scarcely gives value for the money—and the Technical College, Rs. 10,000: a goodly list, it must be allowed. The controversy with Government has reference to the question of the cost of primary education alone. The certainty that heavy and continually increasing burdens will have to be faced if the primary schools are to be suitably maintained and "accommodated" indisposes either of the parties to admit responsibility in the matter of the apportionment of the cost, or to make any avoidable concession. The primary schools are some sixty in number, and not one in ten of them could claim a certificate of fitness from an impartial and competent authority. For an average rental of thirty rupees a month neither convenience of situation, nor sufficient floor space, nor ventilation, nor sanitary arrangements can be expected; but matters are even worse than might be supposed. In some of the schools the children have a floor space of three feet only on which to sit. In most of them the light is insufficient. The surroundings are bad, it being found impossible to hire even very inferior buildings in good streets. One school is lodged over a liquor shop, others abut on foul smelling stables or look into open drains from which injurious and often intolerable emanations arise no adequate provision for the supply of water for drinking and cleanliness is to be found in the majority of the schools. In some schools the masters levy a water fee of a pice per mensem to obtain drinking water, and in others the scanty contingency allowance is trenched upon for this purpose. The arrangements for the accommodation of the children, boys and girls, is of the scantiest, and in some there is no private accommodation whatever. Landlords regard the presence of boys and girls as a nuisance, and it is very difficult to get decent premises at reasonable rents. The rents are going up, the increase last year being Rs. 2,000, and a similar increase is on the estimates for the present year. It is found impossible to secure even bare standing room for all the postulants who make application—a fact which accounts for the number of boys and girls in primary schools of a city numbering nearly 900,000 inhabitants remaining stationary at about 6,000. Things cannot be put on a proper footing until school buildings are constructed with all the necessary arrangements essential for health and decency. In London, and indeed in every English city and town, the provision of school buildings is compulsory, the rate-payers having to provide the funds for their construction on an adequate scale. But nowhere in England does it fall to the lot of the Municipal authorities to provide either buildings or funds. That duty, like all other duties connected with elementary education, devolves upon specially constituted school-boards which are directly responsible to the public for the adequate discharge of their very onerous duties. During the recent discussion on the Educational Budget in the Municipal Corporation Mr. George Cotton was listened to with attention and sympathy when he pointed out that the Joint Schools Committee and the Corporation are alike in a false position, from which they can only be delivered by a new departure. The present anomalous arrangement which places the former body very much in the position of a supplicant, and imposes upon the latter the necessity of choosing between its duty to the rate-payers and its obligation to meet the pressing claims of the Committee, which has to make bricks without straw. The remedy for this state of things Mr. Cotton would seek in the creation of a School Board with power to raise and dispose of its own revenues. It ought not to be a difficult task to constitute a representative School Board which would relieve the Corporation of the anxious and thankless office of providing funds for purposes which it is to be feared the Councillors as a body have not yet quite learned to appreciate. The duty of providing for the education of the children of the lower classes at the public expense has scarcely come to be generally recognised even in England. We must not feel disappointed if in India that "culture-enthusiasm" which is of such recent growth in Europe has not placed Bombay in advance of London, where the Lord Mayor and the Corporation have never yet been asked to vote the funds for elementary education.

THE letter from the Archdeacon of Bombay upon the Frere Fletcher School, which we publish elsewhere, is a very necessary appeal for arrest of judgment upon a subject which has been dealt with by a contemporary in obvious misconception of the facts. Pending a reference to the Advocate-General upon certain legal points involved in the scheme for the future management of the Trust, discussion of the proposals of the Trustees would be premature and infructuous. But it is well that the public should know that there is no ground whatever for the apprehension which has been a little too sedulously encouraged that an attempt is being made to divert the institution to proselytising purposes. The suggestion that religion is being compulsorily taught to native pupils, and that this has driven natives from the school, is, we are assured, quite unfounded. That the number of native girls attending it has been considerably reduced is true enough. There are now only 15 Parsee girls in attendance and two Jewesses, against 43 Parsees and 2 Jewesses at the beginning of 1889. With a scrupulously observed conscience clause, however, religious teaching has in no degree contributed to this state of things, which will be rightly understood when it is known that during the last two years one of the Parsee lady teachers has set up a school of her own, which has an attendance of 130 pupils. The conditions in which the school finds itself are precisely the conditions under which the old Endowed Schools Commissioners in England would have thought it necessary to modify, if not altogether reconstruct, the terms on which a Trust should be carried out. The Trustees of the Frere Fletcher School, whatever the merits of their scheme may be, are certainly neither doing nor contemplating an illegal thing when they go to the highest law officer of the Government for guidance in the course they should follow for adapting the institution to the new conditions which it has to meet. The idea that a breach of faith with Mr. Premchund Roychund is contemplated cannot be entertained for a moment. Mr. Premchund, who was rather more trustful than some who profess to speak for him, attached to his gift no conditions as to the character of the teaching to be given in the school, while to the predominant purpose of the trust, it will be a surprise to those who may have been misled by what has been written on the subject to learn that the trust-deed defines the object to be "the education of European and Eurasian pupils, whose parents cannot afford to send them to Europe, in accordance with the principles and doctrines of the Church of England, in a school or in schools attached to St. Thomas' Cathedral, with whom shall be associated, if possible, a certain proportion of native pupils." We have not seen the scheme which has been sent in to Government, for the future management of the institution, and therefore have neither praise nor blame to bestow upon it. But if the Trustees had in view the insidious purposes attributed to them, they would not have gone to work in the way they have done. Men who want to break a trust do not usually invite the Advocate-General or the High Court to countenance the illegality.

MR. COOPER decided yesterday in the case arising out of the failure of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co. that there was no charge for the defendants to answer. The decision was arrived at after protracted proceedings, in which the prosecution were ably represented, and it will be accepted without reserve by the public, who, it may now be said without impropriety, anticipated no other result. Mr. Macdonald's statement will, we believe, be generally regarded as a frank and straight forward account of the manner in which a business man dealt with a situation of much embarrassment and difficulty, supporting his own judgment with the best available advice, and acting in good faith and with no desire to gain a personal advantage over the creditors of his firm. The magistrate's decision is that there was no charge to answer, and a more complete exoneration than this could not have been given.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Oriental with the incoming mails is expected about 6 a.m. on Sunday.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Agra, has been affiliated to the University of Allahabad in Arts up to the B. A. standard.

THE Bangalore Station Municipality have caused it to be proclaimed by beat of tom-tom that during the taking of the preliminary census in the Civil and Military Station, owners of dogs must have their pet animals tied up, so as to prevent the enumerators from being bitten. Instances, it is said, have already occurred of enumerators having been bitten by dogs when going to check the census numbers marked on houses in the different localities.

THUS the *Madras Mail* says:—It is notified in the *London Gazette* that the Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir James Charlemagne Dormer, K.C.B., to be a Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, at Madras, in succession to Lieutenant General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B. We do not know how his godfathers and his godmothers in his baptism came to confer the grand but unusual name of Charlemagne on the Commander-in-Chief-in-the-bud, and it may be an unwarranted suspicion that his Excellency cannot prove his descent from the King of the Franks and Emperor of the West, who died in the year A. D. 814, so easily as he can from the first peer ever created. More fortunate is another gentleman whose name is as yet better known in Madras, namely Mr. J. DeSalis, late Agent of the P. and O. Company, who is, as a matter of fact, descended from Charlemagne, as well as from the Bare'um and from Eve angelical before she took to vestments.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S present hobby, according to a German interviewer, is a little wren which flies about his room and eats out of his hand. This is the only inter

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARABI PASHA'S HEALTH.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

Lord Salisbury, in reply to a question in the House of Lords, said the doctor's report states that Arabi Pasha is not suffering from the Ceylon climate, and it is therefore not necessary to interfere with existing arrangements in regard to his exile.

CAPE AFFAIRS.

Sir Henry Loch, Governor of the Cape, accompanied by the Premier, the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, arrived in London yesterday, for the purpose of consulting with Lord Salisbury in regard to South African affairs.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

The homeward Bombay mails of the 17th ult. arrived at Brindisi on the 31st ult.

BEHRING'S SEA CASE.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 2.

The Supreme Court here has admitted the right of Great Britain to appeal in the Sayward case and will decide in April whether a prohibition to the Alaskan Court, which ordered the seizure of the vessel, shall be issued.

THE PARNELLITE PARTY.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

It is rumoured that a compromise has been arrived at by the Parnellites, whereby Mr. Justin MacCarthy or Mr. Dillon will take the lead of the Irish Party in the House of Commons, and Mr. Parnell will go to America with Mr. O'Brien.

THE CHILIAN REVOLT.

Latest advices from Chili state that the regular troops have regained possession of Valparaiso after an engagement, which lasted several hours and in which the insurgents lost heavily.

It is believed that the rebellion will now soon collapse.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

OTTAWA, FEB. 2.

The Canadian Parliament has been dissolved. The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier, has decided to negotiate with the United States of America for a Treaty of Commerce, and will send Delegates to Washington at the beginning of March for that purpose.

The Parliament was dissolved as it was deemed that the Treaty ought to be submitted to a fresh Parliament.

EXECUTION OF EYRAND.

PARIS, FEB. 3.

Eyrand, the murderer, was executed this morning, and displayed considerable fortitude on the scaffold.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 2.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 23rd ult., left here for Bombay at 8 o'clock this evening.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL AUCHINLECK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 3.

Brigadier-General Auchinleck is slightly better. As soon as his health permits he will doubtless be sent home.

THE INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZES.

The Indian Rifle Association Championship and Gold Medal has been won by Lieutenant Thelwall, North-Western Railway Volunteers, with 565 points, and Captain C. T. Becker, Adjutant, Allahabad Volunteers, who is 17 points behind, wins the Association silver medal. The third prize was won by Captain R. Tickner, North-West Railway Volunteers, with 540 points.

THE MERANZAI FIELD FORCE.

The Meranzai field force has destroyed several villages belonging to the Makmaddin, the leading spirit of Rabiya Khels, also his chief tower Jhandasain. The troops met with no resistance in their work of demolition.

THE CALCUTTA DOCKS COMMITTEE.

Mr. O'Callaghan will represent the Government of India on the Calcutta Docks Committee, also Mr. Horace Bell.

THE POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 3.

Rao Saheb Kuppuswamy Mudelliar, the chairman of the managing committee of the Poona City Municipality, assisted by one or two other members, is at present engaged in drawing up a reply to the several charges brought against the Commissioners in the Government Resolution of the 6th ultimo. The charges will be met seriatim, and the document, which will doubtless be a very long one, will be confined to a plain statement of facts, all argumentative matter being carefully omitted. The reply will be laid before the Commissioners at a special meeting which will be held in a few days.

MILITARY ITEMS.

All the trenches, &c., which the troops engaged in the recent camp-of-exercise, dug have been filled in, and the ground levelled for the new rifle ranges. The Sappers and Miners have also demolished several of the works, but some of them will be left just as they are for the next cold weather manœuvres. The 10th Bombay Light Infantry are still encamped at Dhanowrie. The 1st Grenadiers are in camp at Kirkee, and will proceed shortly by rail to Baroda. They were to have gone by route march, but it being reported that cholera had made its appearance in several of the villages *en route*, the programme has had to be altered. The 26th Field Battery Royal Artillery is still at Kirkee in camp. They will not return to Ahmednugger until after the conclusion of the annual Artillery practice and competition, which is now going on. The 3rd Bombay Light Infantry will be returning to Satara by route march to-morrow. The Poona Horse also starts away to Sirur to-morrow. The horses, about which some anxiety was felt just before the commencement of the manœuvres, are very fit and well, and are none the worse for the hard work they had during the camp. The No. 3 and No. 11 Batteries of Garrison Artillery, under Colonel Pearse, R.A., will return to Bombay to-night by rail. They have finished their annual practice, but have not done as well as the other Garrison Battery left behind in Bombay, which is held to have a good chance of winning the Commander-in-Chief's Prize. The siege guns which were used at the camp will not be sent back to Bombay, but will be kept in the Arsenal here, so as to be handy for next year's manœuvres, which will probably be in and about the same place—near the "Sister Hills."

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

(FROM THE AGENT.)

NAGPUR, JAN. 3.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway has been opened throughout for goods traffic from the 1st of February.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Oriental, with English Mails of the 23rd ult. left Aden for Bombay at 8 o'clock on Monday night and may be expected to arrive in harbour early on Sunday morning. The Oriental, which left London on 16th and Brindisi on the 25 ult., brings the following passengers :—

For Bombay.—From London : Miss E. Pegg, Miss Chinnery, Mrs. Arnott and infant, Mr. C. F. Delafosse, Mr. K. Moir, Miss Huntly, Miss Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. T. Holford, Capt. A. Pakenham, Mr. W. E. Purdie, Mrs. and Miss Orton, Miss Webster, Miss Baumann, Miss Gregory, Miss Tulloch, Miss Penny, Miss Cole, Mr. E. de Fraine, Mr. Melville Neill, Major Sir C. H. Leslie, Mr. Bannerjee, Mr. Walter, Mr. Orton, jun, Mrs. Pyrke, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wadia and three children, Miss Macphunn, Col. H. Vere Hunt, Miss M. Chapman, Mrs. Nicholls and three children, Mr. C. A. Brown, Lieut. A. H. Bingley, Capt. E. Blunt, Mr. A. S. G. Graves. From Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Moses, child, and four native servants, Major and Mrs. Broadbent, Mr. G. McCorkell, Rev. Dr. Marks, Lord C. Fitzmaurice, Mr. Young, Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. de la Courneuve, Mr. J. S. Burn, Mrs. and Miss Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Lieut. Ivor Philipps, Mr. W. F. and Miss Melhuish, Miss Nott, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. T. Phillips, Miss Fox, Mr. A. Christie, Mr. S. H. T. de la Courneuve, Mr. P. J. Nicolas, Mr. S. Gifford.

For Kurrachee.—From London : Capt. Gambier.

For Madras (*via* Bombay).—From London : Mrs. Middleton, Dr. and two Misses Moore. From Brindisi : Mr. H. T. Ross.

For Colombo (*via* Bombay).—From London : Mr. Hargreaves.

For Shanghai (*via* Bombay).—From London : Mr. and Miss Bradshaw, M. C. E. Grant, Mr. Martin and two sons.

For Yokohama (*via* Bombay).—From London : Mr. and Mrs. Blacklock.

For Sydney (*via* Bombay).—From London : Mr. Knox.

ORATORIO AT THE CATHEDRAL.

"CHRIST AND HIS SOLDIERS," an Oratorio by John Farmer, is to be given in the Cathedral this evening at 5-45 precisely. A number of choristers from other choirs have kindly given their help, and the choruses will undoubtedly be well rendered. The principal solos will be sung by Master Bowack and Mr. B. G. Hebditch, both members of the Cathedral choir. The music throughout is grand, yet simple. The object of this Oratorio may be explained in a few words. It is meant to be sung to children, to young persons, and to all who retain a child's love of simple sacred song. The hymns are nearly all well-known favourites, frequently sung in churches and in private, though to other music. It has been sought so to arrange them as to bring before the mind and the heart two distinct but yet kindred pictures ; first, the life of the Saviour ; secondly, the life of His soldiers and servants. The first picture, preluded by the Advent, is made up of scenes from the Birth to the Resurrection, and ends with the promise of the Comforter and the Ascension. The second picture shows us the young Christian, first "awaking out of sleep" at the "thrilling voice" of the Advent summons, and then, after being enlisted in Christ's service and "signed with the sign of the Cross," passing on "through peril, toil, and pain," and made, like his Master, "perfect through sufferings," till at last, "more than conqueror," he joins the "great multitude that no man can number" in giving thanks to the Captain who has led them to victory. Thus the Oratorio consists of two parts, each part being composed of twelve hymns. The Person of the Saviour stands forth supreme, either as Himself blessing, toiling, and suffering alone, or as already "seeing of the travail of His soul," and surrounded by the "many sons" whom He is "bringing to glory." In the one case, "the Word" is "made flesh," and dwells among us ; in the other, the promise is fulfilled and exemplified, "Because I live, ye shall live also."

The time was originally fixed for 6 o'clock, but has now been altered to 5-45 p.m., which fact is as well to be noted, as much disturbance may be caused by persons coming in after the Oratorio has commenced.

THE FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The leader in the *Times of India* of February 2 on the affairs of the Frere Fletcher School rightly assumes that the terms of its trust-deed absolutely preclude the alteration of its status by the Trustees, on their own responsibility. The question to be decided is not whether the Trustees are or are not to commit a breach of trust, but whether the existing trust-deed is to be modified by the proper authority. That authority, whether the Executive Government, under Act VI. of 1890, or failing this, the High Court, will have the whole case laid before it in order that an equitable and legal decision may be given. The Trustees of the school are not prepared to discuss its affairs before any other tribunal than that which will have to give an authoritative decision with all the evidence before it, but as the subject has been brought before the public on information inaccurate and misleading in the leader referred to, I desire to request the public to suspend its judgment.—Yours, &c.,

A. GOLDWYER LEWIS,
Archdeacon and Chairman of the Frere Fletcher School Trustees.

3rd February, 1891.

MAHOMEDAN MISSIONARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For the last few months the general talk among the Mahomedans is on the subject of sending missionaries to England to preach Islam to the people there, and to carry out this object a large subscription has been raised by the Mahomedan notabilities of India. Besides Moulvi Hassanali, a renowned preacher, who is well educated in English and the Indian vernaculars, and has composed several works on Mahomedanism, two Mahomedan gentlemen, Messrs. Riazudin Ahmed and Mahomed Barkatulla, have come forward to go to England to advocate the cause of Islam. As regards the first gentleman, I doubt not that Mahomedans all over India will agree with me if I say that he is just the man for the object, since he has wide knowledge and experience in preaching, besides being thoroughly acquainted with the tenets of the faith. But the other two, who are only youths of the day and never known to have done anything for Islam even in India, the latter being still a student in a local high school, cannot be supposed to possess the necessary abilities to take up the Mahomedan cause, and I am sure my brethren will not trust such onerous duties to their care. Undoubtedly, some other grown-up and experienced persons can be easily found from among the Indian Mahomedans to join with Moulvi Hassanali. Mahomedans can only hope for success when they select such representatives as can preach fluently, and base their arguments both on religious and philosophical reasoning. I hope Mahomedans will think well before deciding upon the persons to be sent, lest what has been already done in England in favour of Islam be undone.—Yours, &c.,

A MAHOMEDAN.

Bombay, February 3, 1891.

MILITARY NEWS.

UNDER instructions from army Head-Quarters, Surgeon Dawson, I.M.S., in medical charge, 2nd Bengal Lancers at Allahabad, is directed to proceed at once to Mean Mir and report himself to the Deputy Surgeon-General, Lahore District, for duty with Field Hospital, Hazara Force.

UNDER instructions from army Head-Quarters, Surgeon F. P. Maynard, I.M.S., officiating in medical charge, 13th Bengal Infantry, Dinapore, is directed to proceed at once to Calcutta and report himself to the Deputy Surgeon-General, Presidency District, for duty with Field Hospital, Hazara Force.

MRS. BROWN POTTER and Mr. Kyrle Bellew, the theatrical stars, arrived at Calcutta on Friday last, by the Rohilla, and are in excellent health and spirits after their Australian campaign, which has been highly successful. On Saturday night they opened their short season with "La Tosca," and thereafter they will produce. "She Stoops to Conquer," "Camille," "David Garrick," "Frou Frou," "Lady of Lyons" and "Romeo and Juliet." Mr. Kyrle Bellew is a son of the late Rev. J. M. Bellew, the celebrated public reader, who was at one time Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta. In visiting the City of Palaces, Mr. Bellew is renewing the memories of his early youth when the stage and "starring" were very far from his thoughts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE mail steamer Oriental left Aden on Monday night, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour early on Sunday.

THE American Supreme Court has admitted the right of England to appeal in the Sayward sealing vessel seizure case.

SIR HENRY LOCH and the Hon'ble Cecil Rhodes, who are to consult with Lord Salisbury regarding the Manica dispute, are reported to have arrived in London.

A COMMITTEE of engineering experts will shortly assemble to report upon the condition of the new docks at Kidderpore. The Government of India, the Bengal Government, and the Chamber of Commerce each nominate an engineer.

THE statement made in a Calcutta paper that Mr. Hart returns to China very shortly is incorrect. He will remain in India until the points reserved for consideration by the Commission under the Sikkim-Tibet convention have been disposed of.

MR. J. DEAS, the new Legal Remembrancer, has been formally appointed a member of the N.-W. P. Legislative Council. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Mr. W. C. Benett are reappointed on the expiration of their terms of office, and the other new members are Mr. J. F. Lumsden, Mr. G. T. Spankie, Raja Sir Shankar Baksh Sing of Khajurgaon, Babu Bireshwar Mittra of Benares, Mr. A. Izat and Mr. J. Woodburn.

AT the annual meeting of the Calcutta Trades Association on Friday Mr. Womack, of Messrs. Harman and Company, was elected Master ; Messrs. Acton and Hallett Wardens, and Messrs. Pratt and Irving Auditors ; Messrs. Powell, Webb, Cummins, Bushby, Spink, and Murray were placed on the Committee. Mr. Wallis was re-elected treasurer.

THE Calcutta Gold Market on Friday was quiet, with a slight fall in prices. The rates were :—Dumra, As. 15 ; Sonapet, Rs. 1-8 ; Western Patkoom, As. 11 ; Pat-Pat, Rs. 1-7 ; Dhadka, As. 12 ; Bengal Gold and Silver, As. 8 ; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, As. 10 ; Sonakhan, As. 11 ; Eastern Ranchi, As. 9 ; Lohardagga, nominal.

LORD CONNEMARA is said to have arrived at Surabaya, in Java, on the 12th ult.

THE Imperial Russian yacht Tamara arrived at Colombo on the 25th ult., with the Captain down with malarial fever. The yacht had dropped the Grand Dukes at Hambantota to take part in the hunting, which had been arranged for them.

WE recently had Sir Richard Burton's story of how he had his house pulled down over his head for relics, while posing as a fakir in a Persian village. By way of contrast, observes a contemporary, comes the equally amusing story of how a real fakir fared in an Afghan village. On entering he was at once seized and threatened with death. "But I am holy man, he expostulated. That's just it," was the reply. "This village never had a holy man's tomb, and we want one badly." So they chopped off his head at once, and hastened to build a tomb to him. Lucky for Sir Richard it was holy relics and not graves that his Persian friends wanted.

A MESSAGE from the Miranzai expedition, dated "Camp Ghandasam, through Kohat, 29th January," says :—None of the first and second columns are halting here, as all the baggage mules have been sent to Hangu to bring up supplies, as Hangu has been made the sole base of operations. The enemy were seen yesterday on the cliffs over the last bank of the Ghorfin and are there again this morning. A reconnaissance of three companies of the 4th Punjab Infantry and the 5th Punjab Cavalry went up the valley as far as Vazgor, and the results are believed to have been satisfactory. A reconnaissance of the 5th Punjab Infantry proceeds up to the valley to-day towards the Shaishan country. The third column arrived at Saiphal Mela yesterday from Darband after a difficult march, having sent three hundred men to Hangu to assist in loading up supplies. A representative jirga of the Shaikhans came in yesterday. Nothing has been heard of Makhanddin, but he is believed to be in hiding not far from here. Stores of rice, ghee, and grain were discovered in Gwada yesterday. Yesterday and to-day have been splendid days, and there was a hard frost this morning. The health of the troops is good.

IT is, a contemporary believes, intended that the mess and band funds of the four Hindustani Levies now under orders for conversion shall be divided among the officers at present serving with the regiments. This is in accordance with the opinion of the legal advisers of the Government of India. The subalterns of a few years' service are in luck's way as they will receive their share of funds which have been accumulating from a period before they were even born. At the same time everyone will be glad that the Government has done the right thing by these regiments. Any other course, however it might be justified, would have undoubtedly produced an impression of bad faith.

IF the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway had been opened on the original date, October 1st, 1890, observes the Lahore paper, we might have had to record some early accidents ; for last month the Government was engaged in correspondence with the Patiala State regarding obstructions which had been placed on the part of the line passing through Patiala territory.

LAST month the Government decided to raise the status of the Kapurthalla Raja in the matter of complimentary khillats which will in future be of the value of Rs. 6,000 instead of Rs. 4,500 as heretofore. This honour is granted in consideration of the State's loyal services in the Afghan war and of the good administration of the State during the minority of the present Raja.

LIEUTENANT ESTRIDGE, of the Queen's, who was seriously injured at Polo on Saturday, died on Thursday morning. His funeral in the afternoon was attended by the whole garrison. The King's Own Scottish Borderers Regimental Races, which were to have come off on that day, have been postponed till Thursday next. Lieutenant Estridge, whose death is recorded above, served in Burma in 1885-87 with the West Surrey Regiment, (Queen's) under General Lockhart, and was Post Transport officer at Pyinmana for a short while, and subsequently Superintendent of Army Signalling 3rd Brigade to February 1888. He joined the service in August 1880.

THE reason why the Military Accounts Office establishment is being hurried from Calcutta to Rawalpindi before the buildings can be got ready is, it is believed, because payments to corps and military establishments have now to be made at the pay examiner's office instead of at the civil treasury, the civil authorities having expressed their inability with the existing establishments to check over-payments.

THE illness of the Amir of Kabul, observes the *Pioneer*, has given the native doctors about him an opportunity of showing his English physician, Dr. Gray, a new and startling remedy for gout. The practice of these *hakims* is to bleed their patients freely when the disease reaches an acute stage, and Abdur Rahman is said to have had eight pounds of blood taken from him in a few hours. He may well be described as suffering from extreme exhaustion. The wonder is that he did not die outright after blood-letting of this kind.

THE announcement that the Amir is rapidly recovering from his recent dangerous attack of gout will be welcome in Tirah, the Shinwari country, and Kohband, where the uneasy rumour had prevailed, being industrious-circulated by Mulla Najab-ud-din (*alias* Mulla Hada) a refugee in Bajaur, and his *sheikhs*, that the Amir was dead.

JOSEPH MANGASSER, who absconded recently from Rangoon, and was arrested at Singapore, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for embezzling Rs. 2,000 from the Military Police Office.

PROFESSOR COHN was talking one day with the late Dr. Schilemann about the reception the latter had met with in Breslau in 1884, and of the illumination of the shores of the river by devices in which the names of Virchow and Schliemann appeared in gigantic letters. Schliemann told Professor Cohn that in Russia it was the custom at weddings to burn two candles, one for the bride and one for the bridegroom. The one whose candle first went out would be the one to die first. "And I remarked," continued Schliemann, "that at the illumination my name was first extinguished. And so it will surely be, and long after I am forgotten Virchow's name will still live on." Professor Cohn tells the story himself.

THE Khan of Agror, who played much the same preliminary part to the last Black Mountain Expedition as the Khan of Hangu, according to a frontier paper, has done for the present Miranzai Expedition, is now quietly located in Kangra Fort, where he has been joined by 36 adults and 13 children. For the maintenance of himself and colony the Khan gets Rs. 250 a month from the proceeds of the Agror estate, which has been placed under the management of the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara.

A CORRESPONDENT reports that the dismantled Fort of Galle will be again made one of the military stations of the Island of Ceylon, and that operations to construct batteries there will shortly be commenced.

THE *Deccan Standard* regrets to announce the sudden death of Brigade-Surgeon David John McCarthy, M.D., 1st Madras Lancers, at Bowenpilly, on Tuesday last.

WHILE on the East side of the Atlantic Dr. Koch's discovery is regarded as still in the probationary stage, Dr. Austin Flint, an eminent medical writer in the United States, bids us look forward to the discovery "in the near future" of a whole series of curative lymphs. Among these he enumerates the typhoid lymph, the diptheritic lymph, the lymph for measles, that for scarlet fever, and so on. They will, he tells us, promptly arrest these diseases, and save patients from the degeneration and the accidents which are liable to occur when morbid processes are allowed to run their course. As Dr. Flint observes, "this would truly be a revolution in medicine," but he assures us that it is one which "now seems to be impending."

THE etiquette of the Bar may be the excellent thing which English lawyers believe it to be. In America, however, some of its most cherished rules are regarded, we believe, as rather calculated to protect the successful advocate from the rivalry of pushing competitors than to help the briefless beginner to a start in life. Even that especial horror of the profession, "touting," is apparently not forbidden. For example, the advertisement pages of one of the most staid and authoritative of American Reviews present a long list, with addresses of "Attorneys-at-Law"—a term which in the United States includes barristers. It is headed with the announcement, "Every gentleman whose name is in the following list has been recommended as a member of the Bar of good standing."

IN English circles in Rome (says the correspondent of the *Daily Graphic*) there is much gossip about the adventures of a young Englishman who had settled here, and had been induced by some Benedictine monks to become a monk. He left the convent at Subiaco last year to visit London, where he met with a young lady with whom he fell desperately in love, and whom he married at the registry office of St. George's on July 30, 1890. He soon after returned to Rome and saw his brother monks, who severely reproached him for his desertion. A few days ago his wife received a letter informing her that her husband could not support the idea of betraying the Church, and had left Rome to enter a monastery in France. The unfortunate young wife has been left penniless at the hotel, and a subscription has been opened among the members of the English colony to send her back to her parents in England.

ON the 8th ulto., says a correspondent, Signor Crispi, accompanied by the Italian Minister Marine and others, paid a visit to Armstrongs establishment at Pozzuoli, where he was received by Mr. Rendel and Colonel Dyer, and Mr. Robert de Luca, the director. In the presence of the visitors, the great crane lifted a turning-platform of of 162 tons weight, destined to hoist the great cannons of the ironclad Umberto I. In the principal work-room, where 300 machines were in action, Signor Crispi stopped to examine the 68-ton guns, and then visited the magazines, the office where the most delicate measurements are made, the battery where cannons are proved, and the workmen's quarters, from the kitchen of which more than a thousand rations a day are distributed.

COLONEL MAURICE appears to have settled at last the long-disputed point whether the Duke of Wellington visited Blucher at Wavre the night before the battle of Waterloo. One would imagine (say a writer in the *Daily Chronicle*) that if the commander of the army left his head-quarters at night and rode twelve miles and back, the fact must have easily ascertained. But the ride to Wavre seems to have become a kind of legend, like the meeting of the two generals at La Belle Alliance, or Wellington's tree. Colonel Maurice is now in possession of a statement made by the Duke, twenty years after the battle, to a gentleman whose son gave it to the colonel, who has just reproduced it in the *United Service Magazine*. Wellington had been on horseback from morning till night on June 17, and arrived at Waterloo on his famous horse Copenhagen at dusk. After giving instructions as to the feeding of his horse, he sat down to dinner, and having got rid of an officer he did not wish to know of his projected ride, he went to the stable, mounted Copenhagen, and set out for Wavre, accompanied only by a groom. He had to ride fourteen miles before he reached Blucher, and having arranged with old "Forwards" as to the corps which should be sent to Waterloo, he returned, and reached the camp after a toilsome and rather dangerous ride. Wellington told the story in praise of his horse, which he describes as of no particular speed or beauty, but a marvel of endurance and pluck.

BY the death of the Duke of Somerset, which took place at 28, Berkeley-square on Saturday the 10th ult., the dukedom passes to the last of three sons of the eleventh duke, all of whom will have succeeded to their father's title. The duke, best known in our times, the K. G., who died in 1885, was married to the grand-daughter of Richard Brainsley Sheridan, and had two sons who both lived to man's estate, but he had the misfortune to lose them both. The younger, Lord Edward Percy St. Maur, who was in the diplomatic service, died in 1865, and the heir to the dukedom, Earl St. Maur, died four years later. Both young men were unmarried. Their father was accordingly succeeded by his brother, Lord Archibald Henry Algernon, the duke whose death is now announced. He has died like his elder brother in his 81st year. The third brother, who now becomes Duke of Somerset, was born in 1813, and married, in 1845, Horatia Isabella Harriet, daughter of the late Mr. John Philip Morier, her Majesty's Minister at Dresden. He was formerly Captain in the Royal Horse Guards. He has four sons, of whom two are twins, but they have an elder brother, the question of their priority will probably never excite the curiosity of the general public.

A MOVEMENT is on foot for the holding of a further conference to consider the disclosures as to the treatment of African natives by certain members of the Emin Relief Expedition, and to consider the desirability of making a representation to the Government on the subject. The conference will (according to the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) be taken part in by Members of Parliament, representatives of Missionary societies and kindered organisations, and those who have interested themselves in the treatment of aboriginal tribes. More than one missionary society—in particular the Baptist—has appointed representatives to co-operate with the promoters. The resolutions will probably have a two-fold character. They will first lament the unfortunate occurrences, the relevation of which has revolted the national conscience, and will enter a stern protest in regard to them ; and, next, will assert that it is the emphatic duty of the Government to institute such inquires and take such action as will tend to prevent their repetition.

OPENING OF THE BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

THE third annual exhibition, under the auspices of the Bombay Art Society, was opened yesterday afternoon in the Secretariat, in the presence of a large gathering by H. E. the Governor. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Harris, attended by Capt. Forbes, A.-D.-C., and Risaldar Major R. Rup Singh, A.-D.-C. On arriving at the Secretariat his Excellency and Lady Harris were received by the Hon. Justice Birdwood, president of the Society, Mr. John Griffith, vice-president, and members of the committee.

The President (Mr. Birdwood), in asking Lord Harris to declare the Exhibition open, said :—Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is my pleasing duty, this evening, as President of the Bombay Art Society, to ask your Excellency, on behalf of the Committee and of the members of the Society generally, to declare this Exhibition open. (Applause.) Perhaps the most important circumstance which it is necessary to mention in connection with the Society is that it is the youngest of the Societies which have begun to hold pictorial exhibitions in different parts of India within the recollection of most of us here assembled. This Society owes its origin, I believe, to the happy thought of a former secretary, Mr. Arthur Grey, who was Mr. Forrest's immediate predecessor in the office of secretary. The first exhibition was held in the year 1889 ; so that we are now just three years old. This circumstance ought to furnish a sufficient explanation of some of the characteristics of this exhibition. Our collection of pictures is not a large one : nor do our pictures individually cover large surface of canvas, such as we see everywhere in European picture galleries. The subjects which engage the attention of our exhibitors are not great events in the world's history or in the world of fiction but the familiar subjects which lie about our path, whether at our favourite hill stations or here in this lovely city by the sea. We love to paint high mountain peaks—the higher they are the better we are pleased—and waving woods and rich clusters of tropic fruit and flowers and cherubfaced children that brighten our Indian homes and the domestics who minister to our daily wants and the brave soldiers who protect us and the ships, in their "haven under the hill" which form so picturesque a feature of the daily journey to our offices in the Fort. (Applause.) But though our aims are, for the most part, unambitious, we are yet very proud of the achievements of some of our members. (Hear, hear.) We congratulate ourselves that we are able to show from time to time such pictures as that by Mrs. Gauntlett, which has won your Excellency's prize and also one of the Society's gold medals and which was exhibited in the Academy last year, and also such charming pictures as those sent by Mrs. Uloth and Mrs. James Jardine, of whose works we may truly say that they never fail to please. And we appreciate very highly such contributions as we receive from such exhibitors as Mr. Lovett and Colonel Strachan and Colonel Holditch, and Mrs. Crawford and one of our newest friends, Mrs. Bruce. (Applause.) And to all exhibitors indeed, whether they are fortunate enough to win prizes or to be commended, or whether they escape commendation, we are deeply indebted for their earnest efforts to make the exhibition a successful one. But while I say this I would like to add that our exhibitions are not likely to advance much beyond their present stage of development till we can induce painters of acknowledged excellence from England or elsewhere to send us many more works than we have hitherto been able to secure from such contributors. (Hear, hear.) This end can be attained partly by the personal efforts of individual members of the Society to induce their artist friends to send us pictures. We see what has already been done in this direction, in the paintings by Messrs. Paris and Pollock which Mr. Wimbridge exhibits and in the beautiful series of pictures which Mr. Forrest has induced our old friend, Mr. Van Ruith, to send us. We are greatly indebted for these contributions and also for the paintings sent us by his Highness the Gaekwar and others. But artists are more likely to be attracted to this Exhibition if they knew that they can find here purchasers for their works. We see everywhere around us clear signs of the increasing wealth of our citizens, who build more splendid habitations year by year. If they will fill their houses with sculptures and with paintings they will only be following in the steps of those patrons of Art with whose aid the Art of Painting has reached such great excellence in other lands. And again the object in view will be greatly helped if we are provided through the munificence of our friends with a suitable picture gallery. Our best thanks are due to your Excellency's Government for the courtesy which places these spacious halls at our disposal. But, while sensible of the kindness, we are conscious also of the inconvenience we must cause to the public officers for whose use this building was designed, and we would gladly be in possession of a hall specially constructed for the purpose of exhibiting works of Art. (Hear, hear.) And I would here wish to say that on coming here this evening I received an intimation from Mr. Bhownagri of his intention to make a donation in furtherance of the objects of the Society, in memory of his sister. The precise way in which this benefaction will be applied is, of course, not yet settled. And now, ladies and gentlemen, it only remains that I should express on your behalf—as I trust you will allow me to do—our best thanks to the gentlemen of the Hanging Committee, who have bestowed infinite labour during the past week, on the work of evolving order and beauty from chaos ; and in displaying our pictures to the best advantage on our walls. Our thanks for these services are due to our honoured vice-president, Mr. Griffiths ; to Mr. Stevens also, and to Mr. Wimbridge, Mr. Greenwood ; Mr. Mant ; Mr. Parmenides ; Mr. Lovett and in a very special degree also to our accomplished Secretary, Mr. Forrest, and to his able assistant, Mr. Gupte. (Applause.) There is another committee also to whom our best thanks are due. They have worked conscientiously and bravely, distributing awards where they found them to be due, but I hesitate to disclose their names. (Hear, hear.) We have all had experience in appraising the worth of our best friends and we know well that if our estimate of them were always made known to them we should not fail sometimes to cause disappointment. The Judges deserve nothing but praise for the manner in which the prizes have been adjudged. Still I dare not venture to draw aside the veil of mystery which now shrouds their identity. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest then read the list awards which was as follows :—

THE SOCIETY'S GOLD MEDALS.
(Value Rs. 100 each.)

1. For the best Landscape in any medium. Col. T. H. Holditch, No. 59, "Snows from Mussooree."
2. For the best Figure subject in any medium Mrs. Gauntlet, No. 18, "The Young Fire Worshippers."

THE SOCIETY'S SILVER MEDALS.

3. For the best Painting of Flowers or Still Life in oil-colours. Mrs. Uloth, No. 308, "Bombay Fruit."
4. For the best Painting of Flowers or Still Life in water-colours. Mrs. Crawford, No. 85, "Flowers."
5. For the best Painting in Monochrome. Capt. Hobday, No. 440, "A Vedette."
6. For the best Sketch* in oil-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in. E. B. Carroll, Esq., No. 216, "Dipmals at Mahalaxmi."
7. For the best Sketch in water-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in. Mrs. J. Jardine, No. 2, "Shining Morn."
8. For the best Drawing in Pastel, Black or Coloured Crayons. Not awarded.
9. For the best Architectural Drawing. Not awarded.
10. For the best Model in any material. Mr. L. M. Gomes, No. 444, "A Mohamedan."
11. For the best Photograph, printed by any process. G. W. Vidal, Esq., C.S., No. 365, "Views of Agra and Gwalior."
12. For the best Delhi Painting on Ivory. Not awarded.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.
(Value Rs. 150.)

13. For the best Picture in the Exhibition. Mrs. Gauntlet, No. 18, "The Young Fire Worshippers."

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S AND JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT PRIZE.
(Value Rs. 70.)

14. For the best Figure Painting in water-colours. A. C. Lovett, No. 107, "Ghoorkhas."

THE HON'BLE J. MACPHERSON'S PRIZE.
(Value Rs. 100.)

15. For the best Figure Painting in oil-colours. Mrs. Uloth, No. 159, "Mahratta Woman."

THE BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY'S PRIZE.
(Value Rs. 100.)

16. For the best Painting of Animal Life in oil or water colours. Not awarded.

MR. H. W. ULOTH'S PRIZE.
(Value Rs. 50.)

17. For the best Landscape or Street Scene in oil-colours. Mrs. Fairlie Muir, No. 204, "The Pontoon Boat."

THE HON'BLE NOWROSJI N. WADIA'S PRIZE.
(Value Rs. 100.)

18. For the best Picture in water-colours, either Landscape or Figures, painted by an Artist or Student who has studied or is studying at the School of Art in Bombay. Mr. J. Benjamin, No. 70, "Old Age."

HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKUR SAHIB OF BHAVNAGAR'S PRIZES.
(Value Rs. 100.)

19. For the best Landscape in water-colours (Indian subject). Col. Holditch, No. 59, "Snows from Mussooree.

(Value Rs. 75.)

20. For the best Picture in oil-colours by a Native of India. Mr. Pestonji Bomanji, No. 247, "A Parsee Girl."

(Value Rs. 75.)

21. For the best Model in Plaster or Terra-Cotta by a Native of India. Mr. L. M. Gomes, No. 444, "A Mohamedan."

(Value Rs. 50.)

22. For the best Picture in water-colours by a Native of India. R. Padmanatham Thampy, No. 30 "Head of a Mahomedan."

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD'S PRIZE.
(Value Rs. 50.)

23. For the best Portrait in oil or water colours by a Lady. Mrs. Bruce, No. 161, "My Pet."

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TELANG'S PRIZE.
(Value Rs. 50.)

24. For the best Head in oil by a Native Amateur, not a Student of a School of Art. R. Padmanatham, No. 164, Bust, "A Turk."

MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM'S PRIZE.
(Value Rs. 50.)

25. For the best picture of Fruit, Flowers, or Still-life in oil-colours. Mrs. Uloth, No. 308, "Bombay Fruits.

BABU CHUNILAL PANALAL'S PRIZE.
(Value Rs. 50.)

26. For the best Picture of Fruit, Flowers, or Still-life in water-colours. Mrs. Crawford, No. 85, "Flowers."

MR. J. N. TATA'S PRIZES.
(Value Rs. 50 each.)

27. For the best Picture of any part of Bombay in oil-colours. E. B. Carroll, Esq., No. 216, "Dipmals at Mahaluxmi."
28. For the best Sketch of any part of Bombay in water-colours. Mrs. J. Jardine, No. 2, "Shining Morn."

MR. TRIBHUVANDAS MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI'S PRIZE.
(Value Rs. 50.)

29. For the best Drawing in black and white, N. N. Desai, No. 1584, "Woman's Head."

MR. GEORGE COTTON'S PRIZE.
(Value Rs. 50.)

30. For the best picture in any medium by a Mechanic, or Artizan, or by a Student of the Technical Institute of Bombay. Fred. Engel. No. 69, "A Screen."

SIR DINSHAW MANECKJI PETIT'S PRIZES.
(Value Rs. 50 each.)

31. For the best Picture in any medium by a Student of a school in India, B.A. Yadav, No. 230, "Still Life."
32. For the second best Picture in any medium by a Student of a school in India. Miss Tocque, No. 184, "Study of a Head from Life."

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S PRIZE.
(Album of Views—Value Rs. 50.)

33. For the best set of 6 Photographs, other than Portraits, not less than 8¼ by 6½ in., taken and printed by any process since the date of the last Exhibition by an amateur in India. G. W. Vidal, Esq. C.S. No. 365, "Views of Agra and Gwalior."

Rao Saheb B. A. GUPTE'S PRIZE.
(Value Rs. 20.)

34. For the best Design by a Native of India. The Design to be based on the Ajunta Paintings. B. A. Yadav, No. 428.

Mrs. SCOTT'S PRIZE.
(Value Rs. 50.)

35. For Native Lady. Miss D. F. Ban

however strenuous be the labours of those whose duty it is to train the minds and eyes and fingers of pupils in art schools, there is one other factor which is absolutely essential, before art will attain its highest stages, and that is, to put it practically and plainly, a market. For many branches of art India has found her markets, her carpets reproducing the finest patterns of the Persian, vie with the productions of America and Europe. Her wood carvings and her silver work are secure of a resonable demand which is more likely to increase than decrease. In other directions to numerous to mention India is well to the fore; but in painting she lags far behind, and in it she will make no material advance until a handsome patronage is accorded it. It is a matter in which a Government can render but little aid, it is to the wealthy and great in the land that the art of painting must appeal. If they will not be satisfied with the first daub that comes under their view, if they will employ honest and intelligent agents to buy what is fairly worth having, they will bring not only more gratification to themselves and their friends, but they will do more; they will give such an encouragement to the artists of other parts of the world as well as of India, as should in time result in the gorgeous pageantry of Oriental history, in the grand scenery and the brilliant vegetation of India being exhibited, not only on the walls of stately palaces, but also in those plainer but more frequented buildings in our town, which may fairly be called the property, and are according to our English experience the delight of the working classes. (Loud applause.) Ladies and Gentlemen, you must not apply my remarks to-day too closely to an exhibition chiefly supplied by amateurs. I started by saying that perhaps I took too practical a view of it, but I am certain that one of your objects is to encourge a love of the art of painting in India, and if so I venture to think my remarks may be found not altogether unsuitable to the occasion. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, on your behalf and also on my own, I have to thank those who have contributed to this exhibition either by loaning or by their own efforts, also to those who have given their in arranging the collection, and especially to those gentlemen who are so seldom right who undertook the arduous and thankful task of judges. We do not know who they are, but we do know that they were perfectly impartial. It now gives me the greatest pleasure to declare this exhibition open. (Loud applause.)

The Governor's band was in attendance, and contributed selections of music.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

(FIRST NOTICE.)

THE success which crowned the first exhibition of the Bombay Art Society two years ago, and the great advance made on that by last year's collection, led the public to expect a still greater improvement this year. The loan collection is certainly well worth seeing; but the exhibition of local art, it must be confessed, is disappointing. There are many works which one can look at and admire. For instance, Mrs. James Jardine has come forward again with some of her charming land and seascapes; Mrs. Uloth has a small but interesting series; Mr. E. B. Carroll has a large and fine collection of both oil and water colours; Mr. A. C. Lovett exhibits some of those clever sketches of military life and studies of native character which won for his skill much admiration last year; Mr. H. Van Ruith, who, owing to some delay in the carriage of his works from Europe, was absent last year, is represented by between twenty and thirty splendid specimens from his easel; Miss Dora Starling shows one or two quaint and interesting works, and there are others, who in due course will be referred to, but, taken as a whole, the exhibition is far behind that of last year, and is even inferior to that with which the Society was inaugurated. The reason is not far to seek. While those of whom better work was expected have not improved in style, or shown any further development of the talent of which they gave promise two years ago, others to whom much of the success of former exhibitions was due are not represented this year, while, with one or two exceptions, the specimens presented by new comers are decidedly poor, and if future exhibitions are to depend upon the new blood drafted into the society this year, then its outlook as an Art Society is not very fair. This may not sound very encouraging to the committee who have wrought so hard for the Society; but however hard they may work, they cannot manufacture artists. It is discouraging, too, to the generous donors of prizes to find so little competition. It is strange, indeed, that a society which boasts of the largest prize list in India should find so few to enter the lists; and all that can be said now in expressing this regret is that when another exhibition comes round, it may display as great an advance on the present one as this shows a deterioration from last. The Art Union in connection with the Society inaugurated this year should help, and that is an innovation which promises well. Already thirteen or fourteen pictures have been purchased for the drawing on the 12th instant.

Regarding the general arrangements no fault can be found. As usual the exhibition is dispersed over five rooms, or galleries—two for water colours, one for oil, one for loan pictures, and one for photography, architecture, sculpture, &c. There may be—indeed there always are—some, who imagine they have not been very fairly treated by the hanging committee, that their pictures are either in too much light, or the reverse; but it must be remembered, as we have pointed out before, that the Secretariat, well as it is suited for the purpose, was not designed for an art gallery, and that consequently the work of the hanging committee is no easy one. As usual they have done their work well, giving to the best pictures the best positions, and placing those in shadow which look best there. The decorations and general arrangement of the rooms have been most artistically carried out, and although modesty prevents the gentlemen who formed the hanging committee from revealing their names, the work of adornment is such as the Hon. L. R. W. Forrest, honorary secretary, Mr. E. Greenwood, Mr. J. Griffiths, Mr. R. N. Mant, Mr. A. C. Lovett, and Mr. A. C. Parmenides may well feel proud of. This year the exhibition will be kept open each day for twelve hours, from eight in the morning till eight in the evening, and the galleries will after dusk be lighted by electricity, upon which much expense has been incurred. Mr. A. A. Crawford, of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, agents in Bombay for Messrs. C. Ganz and Company, is in charge of that department. Dispersed over the rooms are eight arc lamps and six incandescent lamps of a hundred candle power each, so that the pictures can be viewed after sunset as well as by day.

The loan works usually claim first attention, for it is those which render to the exhibition any brilliance it possesses as a gallery of real art. To H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda many thanks are due for the large and splendid collection of paintings he has sent in for view, but as in a recent issue a full description was given of them, no further comment is on the present occasion necessary. There are two large and attractive works from the Baigrie collection, painted by Mrs. Jane Hawkins, one "The Fighting Temeraire being tugged to her last Berth" (323) and a portrait of "Lord Heathfield" (318). "The Children of Mr. J. H. Sleigh" (314) by J. Hamel, is one of the best pieces of portraiture on view. They are what may be termed living likenesses, and the posing of the children is admirable. Mr. A. F. Soundy has sent in for show an example of T. R. Mills' "Trawlers Towed in Yarmouth Haven—Evening" (250), which is worthy of close examination. It is strong in colour, and the sunset effect is picturesquely and masterfully rendered. "Dutch Landscape" (317) is a clever copy from Van Goyen; and an interesting group of three are "Kandy" (324); "Streets in Bombay" (325), and "Street Scene, Kandy," (326) from the brush of A. H. Hallan Murray, lent by Lady Harris. "Norfolk Village Children" (327), lent by Mr. P. G. Messent, is one of the most attractive in the show; and is a lesson to amateurs in correct figure painting, posing, and harmonious colouring. Another interesting picture is a portrait of Rao Sahib B. A. Gupte, attired in the picturesque court dress, in which he was presented to the Queen at Windsor Castle. It is a capital likeness painted by Miss Ida Verner, R.A.

Water-colour is the favourite medium of our Bombay amateurs, and it is here that they are most successful. And yet it may seem strange, though that is the case, water-colours are fewer in number than last year, while oil colours have increased from 119 to 161. We have not given much praise to the new comers, but there are a few exceptions.

Mrs. Gauntlett, Hyderabad, is one; and it is a pity she has sent but a single specimen of her skill. That, however, "Young Fire Worshippers" (18), is one of the best specimens in the Exhibition, and easily carried off the society's gold medal for the best figure subject in any medium and H. E. the Governor's prize for the best picture. The expressions of the features are of intense seriousness, the boy as he struggles to pull smoke through the *hookah*, and the young girl as she endeavours to assist by blowing on the pipe ashes. No one looking at the picture can fail to note the arrangement and pose of the figures, the correct and natural colouring, and the thoroughly painter-like style in which the whole work is executed.

Mrs. Andrew Ker is an artist who puts a tremendous amount of work into her pictures; and whatever fault may be found with her style she is certainly most careful and painstaking, both as a landscapist, and a portrayer of still life. At last exhibition her specimens of still life showed a superiority over her landscapes. But this year she has reversed the order of things, proving by the works she has sent in that she has become a better landscapist than a painter of interiors. In "My Silver Table" (13), for instance, the room is artistically furnished, the various articles are admirably disposed, and the drawn curtains showing a back ground of a conservatory are all most effective. Every attention has been paid to the minutest details so far as painting is concerned, but the draughtsmanship is decidedly defective. This is even more noticeable in "The Bearer's Morning Work" (29). The idea is a good one, and the servant putting away the evidences of last night's dissipation in the shape of cheroots and "peg" bottle is admirably portrayed, but the drawing and perspective are defective. The lines of the door, &c., which should be as straight as the square can make them, are decidedly shaky. The most remarkable thing about the picture is that upon the floor is stretched a representation of the skin of the largest tiger that was ever shot. That tiger must have been a huge monster indeed. Residents in Bombay may also feel puzzled with the "Poona Horse Camp, Colombay" (111) but it is only a sketch. They may also have difficulty in recognising "Apollo Bunder, Bombay" (23), but it is in the catalogue as such. It also is a mere sketch; but what seems to spoil it is the large boat in the foreground which divides the picture in two. Had the bow of the boat been seen just peeping in at the corner of the picture, with a small portion of sail it might have been an improvement. It must be said, however, the colouring is good, and shows that the fair artist can wield a bold dashing brush when she chooses. Looking at those, and then passing on to the next gallery, where hangs her "Morning Muster, Thoollari Tea Estate" (139), we find a remarkable change. It may not, to the casual observer, appear her most attractive picture, but it is her cleverest. It is a difficult, tedious job to fill in a crowd, painting the figures separately, and yet making them appear natural. There is not much in the surroundings, but the disposition of the figures is perfect. Her correct drawing and admirable grouping of figures is likewise noticeable in "Strand Road, Calcutta" (117). To effectively and dramatically group characters in a picture is difficult. One is so apt to make them stagey. But here they are depicted just as one would expect to see them. Yet those figures are only secondary to the real worth of the picture. Unlike her "Still Life" there is no fault to be found with the perspective. It is careful in treatment and bright, yet pleasing in colour. "Sketches in and about Calcutta" (90), are ten neat little pictures in one frame, and "Malabar Point" (128), is also a clever little picture.

The busiest artists are not always the best. There are some of only medium talent whose pictures profusely dot the walls. If we had more from the more talented exhibitors, we would not have to mourn a falling back this year. The promoters of the Society have much reason to be indebted to Lieut.-Colonel Strachan. He has sent in only four works; but there are few pictures in the exhibition, loan works or otherwise, which can equal his. "In Monsoon Sunset on the Hooghly" (8), some native craft with their heavy masts rise dark and gloomy in the foreground, out of the still black water upon which there is the faintest reflection of the golden sky which is being gradually covered in by the lowering masses of cloud which presage the coming storm. It is necessarily sombre in treatment, but highly effective and realistic. "The Sacred Bathing Ghat, Hardwar" (16), is a subject we have seen treated before, at both former exhibitions; but never so artistically as Colonel Strachan has treated it. Though a little broad in style it is remarkable for transparency of colour, while the figures in the foreground, easy in pose, are daintily executed. "Around Vincent's Hill" (21) is a picturesque bit of mountain scenery. The rocky foreground is strong in treatment; and harmonising well with that are the blue and purple hills in the distance, half hidden in the thin veil of mist that hangs between. Two figures on the road that winds round the hill lend a little life to the picture, which exhibits extreme delicacy in handling. Quite as good, though different in treatment, is "Study of Mist, Mussoorie" (58). A rough foreground of rock and vegetation is overhung by rolling clouds of white. This, like all his other pictures, attests the touch of the master-hand.

As usual Mrs. James Jardine has sent in a large number of beautifully executed land and seascapes. She is very fond of painting the Back Bay under various aspects and from different points. Two of those views which will undoubtedly attract most notice are "Coasting Craft in Bombay" (51), and "An afternoon in Bombay" (56). Both are views of the Back Bay from the same point, both have large boats in the foreground; and both are in the same light, the sea and the buildings in the distance being bathed in the warm ruddy glow of the setting sun. It might have been better had she made a slight difference in the theme of colouring between the two; but it must be admitted nevertheless, they are accomplished works. "Chowpatty, Bombay" (20), and "Shining Morn, Bombay," (2), are also very similar in treatment, although sketched from different points. About both there is a fine cool feeling of early morning, and they are very happy in respect of their aerial perspective, and fine pale, golden tone. Even better—more effective at any rate—is "Malabar Point" (14). It is taken from the middle of the Bay, where lie two boats. The treatment of the water is clever, and is altogether a dashing bit of colouring. "Bamboos" (42) is of a widely different character from those already referred to. It is a garden scene, in looking at which we cannot help admiring the fine graduation of delicate tints, and the masterly rendering of the foliage bent over as if by the wind. Of all her works, however, the most notable is "The Kailas from near Ragi" (55). Were it not that artists are not supposed to send in the same pictures for exhibition two years in succession, we would be inclined to think this was "The Solemn Pines,—'The everlasting Hills," which drew so much attention at last year's exhibition. The picture is remarkable for the clever manner in which the snow-capped peaks are thrown into relief against the blue sky, while the pine-covered hill in the middle distance, and the tall trees which occupy the right foreground, exhibit careful treatment of detail, and facility of execution. "Hallical Droog" (3) also looks very like that Hallical Droog Mrs. Jardine sent in last year. Be that as it may, it is a pretty sketch, and though only a sketch, one of the best works she shows. In the foreground is a beautiful piece of vegetation, and out of a valley of white fleecy cloud in the middle distance a dark purple peak rises against the sky. Though hurriedly it is cleverly executed. Amongst her other works she shows a neat flower study of "Roses" (46).

Mr. E. B. Carroll shows four different kinds of work. He has exhibits in oil and in water-colour, landscapes, flower study, and figure painting. He is certainly a most successful landscapist, but in the only example of character painting "Our Mali" (7), he is not anything like so happy as in the specimens of the same class of work he exhibited last year. The figure looks what is commonly called wooden, and so much care has been bestowed upon the foliage, particularly of the large tree, which occupies a prominent place in the picture, each leaf being painted separately, that they look stiff and unnatural. It is a pity the only character sketch Mr. Carroll shows should be a failure, for his exhibits last year proved he can depict character when he chooses. For the rest of his work we have nothing but praise, especially two views from Matheran. It is a question whether the "View of Funnel Hill" (11) or "Charlotte Lake, Matheran" (135), is the more successful from an artistic point of view. The latter is only called a sketch, but it is none the less a masterful production. The Funnel Hill is a glowing gem of purple and gold, successfully audacious, and the latter is equally effective so far as bright colouring is concerned. He has taken the view of the lake from the high wooded ground overlooking it, and very pretty it looks through the framework of foliage. Another sketch "Top of the Siri Rasta, Malabar Hill" (67) is worthy of notice; but it is placed in an out of the way corner in a bad light in Room I, and requires to be carefully looked at for the merit to be observed. His exhibits in oil are only sketches, namely a "Coast View" (202), "Behind the Bungalow" (211), and "Dipmails at Mahalaxmi" (616), but they are all nice, bright pieces of colouring. There is light and air about them all, and the most close attention can discover not the slightest fault in perspective.

Mrs. Amy Brackenbury exhibits more, but no more successful pictures than she has done formerly. "Repose," a study at Matheran (93), the artist herself describes in the lines from Lalla Rooke :—

"How calm, how beautiful comes on
The stilly hour when storms are gone,
When worrying which has died away
And clouds beneath the glancing ray,
Melt off and leave the land and sea
Sleeping in high tranquillity."

Under a banyan tree in the foreground a native man and woman watch their child at play throwing stones over the cliff into the valley below, and through a thin gray veil, picturesquely weird, appear the rugged mountains. It is a calm reposeful picture, suiting its title and the lines attached to it by the artist. It is full of sentiment and feeling and is painted with a fine and careful brush. A little further along we come to "A Silver Streak" (134), which is purely English in character and has a sweet, cool, fresh feeling about it. A river winds through a green field, and conveys the idea of a dreamy, sluggishly flowing stream with which the surrounding atmospherical effects and silvery grey sky blend most effectively. Close by again are hung a series of four "Sketches of Secunderabad" (143) all pretty works in their way. "Helen Marguerite" (74) is a good example of her powers as a portrait painter; but it is not very well placed. "Cloth of Gold" (224), is her most ambitious work, but it must be confessed it is not her most successful as a work of art. It is a full length portrait in oil, upon which a great deal of pains has been bestowed on surrounding detail as well as the figure; but she is assuredly more successful in the handling of water colour.

It would be a grievous mistake to close our first notice without some reference to the specimens on view from the brush of that most talented artist Mr. H. Van Ruith. As many as twenty-one pictures have been sent in by him and by others who own some of his works. Last year, it may be remembered his pictures went astray *en route* to India. Care was taken that there would be no disappointment this year; but of these we shall speak in our next article.

THE SHASTRAS AND HINDU MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

A HINDU correspondent, "R. G. T." in the course of a letter answering Mr. Tilak's contention that Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill would interfere with religion, says that the Mahamahopadhaya Bheemacharya of the Elphinstone College has quoted passages from alleged religious books of the Hindus, purporting to enjoin marital relationships at the tender ages of eight and ten. Will Mr. Tilak, he asks, repudiate those passages or their interpretation, or will he make them a basis for a prayer to the Viceroy for withdrawal of the Bill? The passages in question appear in *Nirnaya Sindhu* (*Sea of decisions*), a work to which he seems to be much attached at present. In dealing with old Sanscrit works, we should remember that they are generally in manuscripts, that they frequently change hands, that no two copies of a work agree in all particulars that the present printed works must have been from one or more of such copies, that in most cases no evidence exists as to the genuineness of the works and of the passages frequently quoted from them, that the lives and authority of the authors of these works are unknown to the present generation and are extinct, that there is no evidence as to their being ordered by constituted authorities to be followed by the people, that generally Shastris are the persons who distribute praise and blame and appreciate these works, that there being no regularly authorised works in existence, frequent opportunities are availed of to interpolate and change passages in them in order to find support in them for divergent customs and practices in different times and different localities, and that all these are recognized by ignorant and superstitious people as the religious books of the Hindus. When these facts are borne in mind, we will not be surprised to hear passages from these works contradictory of each other, nor should we attach to them any weight beyond what is justified from their intrinsic merits. In the present case, the only books of the Hindus that require to be consulted are those that treat of physiology and medicine, and anything from other works should be received with caution and appreciated by existing tests. These works cannot all be religious, and it is for Government to ascertain and decide which of them are religious and which are not, since rational differences exist even amongst intelligent Hindus as to their meaning in particular cases. We find Sushruta and Waghbat condemning intercourse below 16 years of age, and consequently the legislature has sufficient support in these authorities for fixing the limit of age even at 16 by totally ignoring the absurd passages from other works as to the sinfulness of abstinence.

Mr. Prabharam Jivanram Vaidya writes to us to frankly say what he gathers on this subject from his study of ancient Indian medical works. The age proposed in the Bill, he says, agrees in every way with medical authorities such as Shushrutu and Wagbhut. The age recommended by Shushrutu is twelve. But I may go further and say that Shushrutu does not object even to the age of sixteen. (cf. Shashrutu; Sharira; 10. In the passage referred to he rather discusses the age which is most likely to insure healthy offspring, and finally comes to the conclusion that sixteen is the proper age for the girl and twenty-five for the boy. Another passage I find is from Vagbhatta, who gives the same age for the girl and gives twenty years for the boy (cf. Astamgahridayan of Vagbhatt Sutra Sthan. A. 1-8). Vagbhatt and his commentator agree on the point.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following additional subscription, paid into the Bank of Bombay, is acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Jehangir Kavasjee Jehangir Ready-money	500	0	0
Total Rs...	500	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	72,449	6	6
Grand Total Rs...	72,949	6	6

The following additional subscription has been promised (35 list.) :—

Mr. Jehangir Kavasjee Jehangir Ready-money	500	0	0
Total Rs....	500	0	0
Subscriptions already promised	73,199	6	6
Grand Total Rs....	73,699	6	6

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd February 1891.

The Spectator's wonderful animals have hitherto claimed no more than equality with man in the matter of sagacity and forethought. They are now going somewhat beyond that limit, and even threatening humanity's proud boast of "dominion in the head and breast." What man, for example, could be sure that if he found himself in imminent danger of being run over by a railway train he would exhibit the cool judgment, the presence of mind, and the prompt decision of the "wise dog" whose feat is reported by a Texas correspondent? This intelligent brute (if the term is not now altogether obsolute and inapplicable) saw the train approaching; but instead of scampering in a panic," she just flattened herself down in the middle of the bridge on a'tie,' and lay still till the train had passed." Then she "got up most sedately and walked home." Since that, we learn, she keeps off the railway as much as possible, which conduct also exhibits sound judgment.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday the following cases were heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran and a common jury :—

THEFT OF SILVER ANKLETS.

Abdool Rahman Shaik Imam, a member of the criminal class, was charged with theft, on the 5th December last, of two silver ankelts, the property of Petamber Canji, a cotton merchant, residing at Mandvi Bunder. About 6 p.m., on the date above mentioned, a boy named Ruttonsey Bhimjee took the prosecutor's daughter, two years of age, into the street to see a marriage procession. He carried the child on his right hip and stood in a crowd, keeping his hand on the anklets which the child had on her feet. Suddenly he felt his hand removed from its place by somebody from behind, and turning round he saw the prisoner. Both the anklets were gone, and on an alarm raised by him, the prisoner was caught by another person standing in the crowd and was made over to a policeman. The anklets were found on his person, and he was taken to a chowkey. At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner admitted his offence and prayed for mercy. His lordship said it would be a waste of time to sum up the evidence unless the jury wished him to do it. The jury at once returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner also pleaded guilty to a previous conviction by Mr. Hamilton.

His lordship reserved sentence.

THEFT OF BEDDING.

Gopal Dhurumsey, another member of the criminal class, was charged with theft of a bundle, containing a mattrass, a blanket, two pillows, and a white sheet, the property of Shankerjee Ramjee, a worshipper in the temple of Jagonnathjee Maharaj at Coombhartookda. About 7 o'clock on the evening of the 12th December last, the prosecutor kept the bundle in a corner near a door of the temple, and went out to visit a Maharaj in another place. On his return about 9 p.m., he met the prisoner coming out of the temple gateway with the bundle under his arm. When questioned where he brought the bundls from, he become confused. A policeman was sent for, and the prisoner was given into custody. His lordship having summed up the evidence, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

Sentence was reserved.

THEFT OF CLOTHING, &C.

Walbha Lallia, also an old offender, was charged with having, on the 28th December last, stolen a pair of shoes, the property of Curson Prema, who was in the employ of a Japanese woman, residing in Carsetjee Sooklajee Street. He was also charged with having, on the 15th November last, stolen two articles of clothing and two umbrellas, the property of Amgan Sewdin, residing in a stable, at Bellasis Road. Prisoner was further charged with having, on the 1st November, last, stolen two other articles of clothing, the property of Crishna Abba, residing in the same stable at Bellasis Road. It appeared that, on the 28th December, the prisoner visited Curson Prema at his mistress's house and after he had left, prosecutor missed his shoes. Two days later, as the prisoner was passing along the street, prosecutor called a policeman and gave the prisoner into his custody on a charge of theft. Prisoner afterwards took the policeman to the shop of a shoemaker, who gave up the prosecutor's shoes, which, he said, the prisoner had sold to him. While in custody, the prisoner made certain statements to the policeman and took him to the shop of a Marwaree, in Carsetjee Sooklajee Street, with whom he had pledged the property belonging to Angan Sewdin and Crishna Abba. Before the committing magistrate the prisoner admitted having committed the thefts.

The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of the three thefts. He pleaded guilty to a previous conviction by the late Mr. Ryan.

His lordship reserved sentence.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.

Mahomed Nensoy, another offender, was charged with having, on the 20th December last, stolen a cap, a dhotur, and a bundee, the property of Jairam Luximon, a groom, residing in a stable in Attar Gully, near Poydhonee. The clothes were left on the coach-box of a carriage in the stable, and the prosecutor, who had gone out for a few minutes, was returning to the stable when he saw the prisoner take the clothes from the coach-box and walk away. Prosecutor raised an alarm, whereupon the prisoner dropped the clothes from his hand and ran away, but was arrested by a policeman. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. Sentence was reserved.

THEFT OF A BROTHER'S PROPERTY.

Ambaram Mooljee was charged with the theft of a wooden box, containing account books, inkstands, Rs 8-11-6 in cash, and other property belonging to his brother Dewjee Mooljee. The prosecutor is joint with his father in food, property, and worship; but he said that the prisoner, his younger brother, separated when he was very young, that he had discarded his religion, and had been eating in hotels and boarding houses with people of other religions. On the afternoon of the 14th September last, the prosecutor left his shop for the purpose of selling milk to his customers. He left in the shop a box, containing the property mentioned above, which was secured with a padlock. On his return to the shop about 5 p.m., he missed the box from the shop, and made a report to the police. A day or two later, as he was going along with a policeman, the prisoner, on seeing them, ran away, but was pursued and arrested by the policeman in the privy of a house, where he hid himself. The missing money was found upon his person. Some of the missing account books were found in a sweeper's gully near the prosecutor's house.

The prisoner, by his line of cross-examination of his brother, the prosecutor, wished to make out that the prosecution against him was got up from enemity and with a view to deprive him of his share in the family property. At his trial at the Police Court, the prisoner admitted his guilt, and begged that he might be sentenced there, and not sent up to the Sessions.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of guilty. Prisoner pleaded guilty to a former conviction.

Sentence was reserved.

THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.

Eduljee Dadabhoy, another old offender, was charged with having, on the 5th October last, stolen a metal watch, a silver chain, and silver buttons, the property of Hormusjee Merwanjee. It appeared that the prosecutor was given the watch and chain to lock up in his box by one Jamsetjee Cowasjee Balliwalla. While he was putting the things away in his house in the Fort the prisoner stopped in the verandah of the house, and asked permission to spend the night in the passage, as he had had a quarrel at home. On permission being given, he lay down in the passage. As the weather was warm, the prosecutor and a friend went out into the passage also, and went to sleep there. About 4 o'clock the following morning Hormusjee was awakened by the barking of his dogs, when he observed the prisoner leaving the house. On being questioned, the prisoner said he was going home as he had business. He returned in about fifteen minutes, and the three went to sleep again. On missing the property in the morning, the prosecutor questioned the prisoner, who denied all knowledge of it. Some days later, on a report being made the police, the property was traced to the shop of a Marware at Dhobee Talao, with whom the prisoner had pawned it. The prisoner said the case had been got up against him, and that he pawned the property at the prosecutor's request.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. His lordship observed that the prisoner had been convicted on several previous occasions; and that his respectable appearance had enabled him to carry on a career of crime. He was now sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

SENTENCES.

At the rising of the Court, the prisoners in the previous cases were placed at the bar for receiving sentence.

Ambaram Mooljee was given an opportunity to retrieve his character and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

Mahomed Nensey was given a similar opportunity, and was also sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

Walbha Lallia was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

Gopal Dhurumsey was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

Abdool Rahman Shaik Imam was also sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

DURING last month a sum of no less than £2,347,122 was announced in the form of donations and bequests to charities in London, the provinces, and abroad. In London alone the amount exceeded three quarters of a million sterling, which compares very favourably with the £330,000 of the year before, though unfavourably with the almost phenomenal sum, £840,000 of the year before that.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS' COMMISSION.

THE Commission again sat at the Port Office to take evidence, and the following gentlemen were present :—Surgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge, I.M.S., M.D., C.S.I., President; Captain Sir Henry Morland, Captain H. A. Street, H. M.'s Indian Marine, Captain George Wilson H. M.'s Indian Marine, Surgeon-Major D. W. D. Comins, I. M. S., Captain J. H. Atkinson, and Mr. H. W. Uloth, of the P. and O. Company. Mr. Shepherd, of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., again attended the enquiry.

Mr. Gunpat Raghoonath Nadkarni, L.M.S., a medical practitioner, said he had personal experience of overcrowding in the coast steamers in which he travelled about six times every year for the last six years from Bombay to Vingorla and back. The passengers were huddled over each other, and could not lie down without some portion of their body lying over others. He spoke of the second class passengers. The third class passengers had to bend their knees and elbows and to pass the whole night in a sitting posture, and were so over-crowded that they did not get even a few inches of space to lay their heads down. They were trampled over by the ship's crew every time they passed along the ship. The Customs officers in Bombay hardly ever went on board before granting the clearance order to see whether the number of passengers exceeded the certificate of the vessel. They remained at the Bunder to prevent any complaint being made either against them or against the owners of the vessel. Native coast guard inspectors in the same manner allowed all coasting steamers to pass without examination. If the inspectors would see that the space as specified in the Act was allowed to each passenger, the cause for complaint would be removed. The water aboard was quite unfit for drinking purposes. The sailors aboard demanded money from the poor passengers for the use of water. The supply was limited. The arrangements for landing and getting on board were only comfortable in Bombay. At other places they were the worst possible as far as Vingorla. He did not know other ports. The rich, middle class, and even some of the poorer passengers would certainly prefer to give higher rates if they were well accommodated.

Witness, further examined, said that he thought that if landing stages were provided for the accommodation of passengers, the third class passenger were not too poor to pay one or two pice for their use. The rates charged for landing luggage by coolies were unreasonable; the special coolies which were allowed by the company charged heavily for the luggage, sometimes as much as 8 or 10 annas, and did not allow outside coolies to come in. He had never complained to Messrs. Shepherd and Co. about the exorbitant charges to which he referred, because they were not aware of the rule. He had not seen, nor did he know that notices in English and Mahrati were posted up on board of these steamers and at all the bunders, stating that passengers and their luggage were embarked and landed free. The coolies said they had to pay the Company for the pass, and so they charged highly and did not allow outside coolies to come to the boat. Asked if he could contradict the statement that Shepherd & Co., paid the porters with badges Rs. 8 per month to land luggage free, he said, he could not contradict the statement because he had never heard about it before. He thought by the statement of the coolies that they had to pay money to the Company.

Mr. Pandurang Hari Vaidya, late an extra Commissioner, of customs and at present a Government pensioner, said to prevent misunderstanding the space assigned to each passenger should be painted on the deck. A board should be put up in some conspicuous part of the vessel stating the number of passengers allowed to be put on each deck. Third class passengers justly complained that the company took advantage of existing arrangements and put a greater number of passengers on the lower deck. It was not possible for Custom House officers to ascertain the number of passengers on board during the short time the steamers remained at the different ports.

Since the company was prosecuted by the chief Customs officer at Ratnagheri before the Presidency Magistrate, for over-crowding and fined in a sum of Rs. 2,500, they took great care in the matter of over-crowding. In reply to the statement that Messrs. Shepherd and Co. had never been taken before a Magistrate and fined Rs. 2,500 for carrying an excess of passengers, the witness said he was not able to give the exact date of the case, but he remembered having read about it in the papers. The date was probably 1883-84.

Mr. R. V. Madgavakar, employee of Messrs W. and A. Graham and Company, Bombay, in the course of a long statement, suggested that it would be a great improvement if seats were numbered and numbers marked on the tickets. The number on a ticket would entitle the holder of it to the seat marked with the same number. He could not think of any difficulties in the way of doing that. But should any present themselves the least he would suggest to be done was to have the number of seats in each portion of a deck marked prominently in the language of the coast the steamer plies on, (Marathi between Bombay and Goa and Gujerati between Bombay and Kutch) so as to enable the passengers to know when there was over-crowding, which, since competition had been removed, was said to be nothing unusual. The water-supply was adequate to requirements. The crew who touched the water being Mussalmans, the sweet water on board was very rarely, almost never, used by Hindus. At railway stations, at least the larger ones, they had Brahman water-men. It would be a great convenience if one of that class was regularly employed on board coasting steamers. If water and eatables which the Hindu could use without prejudice to his religion were obtainable on board, some of the luggage that the Hindu passenger finds it necessary to carry with him at present would be reduced and so much spare space set free.

Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamestjee Jeejeebhoy, asistant collector of Salt Revenue, was next examined and his evidence was much the same as given by some of the previous witnesses. Further examined by Mr. Shepherd, through the President, the witness said there were, under the European coast guard, inspectors constantly patrolling the coast ports and daily going on board the coasting steamers inspecting them at all hours of the day and night. He had never received any complaint that there has been any difficulty in obtaining drinking water on board Shepherd's steamers. He was aware that there were hundreds of native "pattimars" plying on the coast carrying passengers so poor that they were unable to afford even the third class fares charged by Shepherd and Co. Those boats were without decks or platforms and their sails were rags, carried no lights and were exempt from all control because they did not carry more than 30 natives. He had never had any complaint officially that masters of Shepherds steamers refused to listen to the passengers, but he had had verbal ones.

Mr. Dharse Oodhowjee, a ship charterer and freight speculator, said he travelled two or three times a year on the Kattyawar coast. About four months ago he went by the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Arabia and came back by one of Shepherd's vessels. About three days ago he went by the Aska and came back in the Neera, both steamers belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Co. He preferred the B. I. steamers because they let down the ladders and made arrangements for landing and because they were larger steamers. There was no incovenience in any of Shepherd's steamers. He slept on the poop of the Aska, and there was no trouble. There was no over-crowding in that vessel. The decks were cleaned as soon as they were foul. The amount of baggage carried by passengers amounted to 2, 3 or 4 maunds of 28 lbs each. A third class passenger should have 140 lbs of free luggage. He has not seen animals carried, nor had he seen passengers injured by the rolling of the ships. All steamers both B. I. and Mr. Shepherd's, had Brahmin cooks who prepared sweet-meats and vegetables. It would be a great convenience if that man had the charge of the water. Hindoos and Mahomedans should be separated.

Khan Bahadhur Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, shipwright-surveyor to the Port of Bombay, said that he had been serving in different grades in naval architecture from 1844 to the end of 1884. He had been master builder of her Majesty's dockyard from the year 1866 to the end of 1884. He had been shipwright-surveyor to the Port in addition to these duties from 1866 up to date under the Steamer Survey Acts II of 1884, IV of 1873 and VII of 1884. A foreign trade voyage was that which was from any British port in India to any port beyond the continent of India. A home trade voyage was a voyage from any Indian port to any other port on the coast within the limits of India, touching at different ports. The maximum duration of a Home Trade voyage was five days or 120 hours, the average duration being any time within five days' limit. An Indian Home Trade voyage did not compare with an English Home Trade voyage, as there was no similarity between them. A steamer could carry twelve passengers without a certificate of survey under the Indian steam-ships Act or a corresponding certificate from the Board of Trade. The conditions did not justify a distinction being made between fair and foul weather in the case of voyages which might extend to five days. He was of opinion that the seasons of fine weather defined in the rules were chosen after a long and varied experience and mature deliberation by the Legislature. He did not work the Native Passenger Act, but he was aware that the length of the deck was measured with its mean breadth and height, and after deducting the hatches and other incumberances, the net measurement was divided by a basis of a cubit measurement of 72 feet for each adult.

He would consider it proper to select a ship with high 'tween decks for the health and comfort of not only third class but deck passengers also. He thought that native passengers could do with less space than Europeans. The space allotted to Europeans should be 25 per cent more than for natives. Under existing rules the arrangements to prevent injury to passengers by the rolling of the ship were not sufficient for stormy weather. He would have a fore and aft bulk-head about three feet high in the middle of it to prevent passengers from rolling from one side to the other. In India they worked in accordance with the rules laid down by the Board of Trade on the subject of life-saving appliances. The new regulations of the Board of Trade, made under the Merchant Shipping (Life-saving Appliances) Act 1888, did not as yet apply to India, but would be brought into force, as far as he could see, in India in a short time. The object of these revised regulations was to have on board life-saving appliances for every passenger on board as well as officers and crew carried by each vessel. The revised rules required more appliances; the change was found necessary by the Board of Trade after mature consideration. He saw no reason why the revised rules should not be found suitable in long voyages. He would adopt the Board of Trade regulations in regard to life-buoys and life-belts.

Mr. Shepherd then put in several documents.

Sir Henry Morland asked Mr. Shepherd the following question :—

In connection with what you have stated as to the accident which happend to a "terifa" when embarking passengers at Dharamter, was not your steamer Surat towing the "terifa"? Had not the "terifa" been borrowed by your Agent from the ferry contractor, and were not the passengers from your steamer?

Mr. Shepherd :—Yes, I believe so; but the "terifa" was not ours.

The Commission then concluded their sittings in Bombay.

MARWAREES AND THEIR VICTIMS.

A PETITION, signed by 465 Marwaree money-lenders of Bombay, relative of the storage within the precincts of the Court of attached property, was presented to Mr. E. W. Hart, Chief Judge, Small Cause Court, in his chambers yesterday, by Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, pleader. Mr. Hart, in reply, said :—The Registrar acted by my order. There is not room in the Court premises for all the property attached. In the case of live stock especially, it is impossible to accommodate it on the Court premises. If it were attempted, the esult will be a disgusting and dangerous nuisance rendering us liable to various penalties. Therefore, if property

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE demands of the head-masters of public schools on the subject of entrance examinations for Woolwich and Sandhurst, as expounded at their recent conference, seem to us to be unreasonable. As a matter of convenience, for public schools, it is urged that great similarity should prevail in the two tests, and. further, that the examinations should be so arranged that candidates should be able to enter both for Woolwich and Sandhurst. These examinations are already as similar as they can possibly be made, with due regard to the good of the services. As to the demands of public schools for special consideration, they have yet to establish a claim to this. Hitherto they have not been as successful as they might be, and it is doubtful whether they ever will be able to compete with other establishments until they consent, as they are not at all likely to do, to reduce the amount of the school-fees. For the rich merchant and well-to-do professional man, the development of the Army classes at the public schools and the granting of the concession demanded by the head-masters may be an advantage. But how about the sons of officers? They for the most part can ill-afford to give their sons a public-school education. It is a well-known fact, however, that the soldier's son makes far the best officer, whichever service he enters. Is he to be elbowed out then, or placed at any rate under a serious disadvantage? It would be most unfair if he were. Regarding the question purely from the standpoint of Army expediency, we have no hesitation in saying that the change in the regulations which the head-masters are so anxious to have made would be a mistake. It is not called for, and its only effect would be, as we say, to give an undue advantage to the sons of wealthy civilians at the expense of poor officers, a class which is daily increasing under existing rules. There is, of course, no necessity for the War Office to assist the public schools; they are strong enough, rich enough, and influential enough to help themselves. But it is the duty of that department to consider the claims of its own servants who have been placed under great disadvantages in the education of their children by the calls of the service.

The French are showing great vigour in the extension of their torpedo flotilla, so far as the heavier types of boats are concerned, and it will be of interest to extract some particulars from the first of a series of articles in the *Yacht*, devoted to a comparison of French and other torpedo armaments. At present France possesses four seagoing torpedo-boats (*i.e.*, of more than 100 tons)—the Ouragan, Agile, Audacieux, and Coureur. To these are being added the Aventurier, Temeraire, Alarme, and Defi, of a modified Ouragan type (constructed by the Chantiers de la Loire); the Turco and Zouave (being built by the same Company), and the Drogon, Grenadier, and Lancier (by M. Normand), all five of the Avant-Garde type modified; the Veloce and Grondeur of the Coureur type, and the Eclair, Kabyle, and Orage of the Agile type modified (by the Chantiers de la Mediterranee); and the Sarrasin and Tourbillon of the last-named type (by the Chantiers de la Gironde). Four of these seagoing boats are now making their trials, and by January 1, 1892, the whole 16 will be completed. Of first-class torpedo-boats (60 to 100 tons) the French flotilla has 14. The second-class torpedo-boats (40 to 60 tons) in actual service are 18 in number, delivered before 1885. The third-class torpedo-boats (20 to 40 tons) are 41 in number, anterior to 1883; and of the vedette boats there are six: but the *Yacht* says that the boats of both these classes will be useless ere long, and no others are being constructed. There are also several *canots-vedettes*, intended to be embarked on battleships and large cruisers, but of feeble character and probably small value. The *Yacht* estimates that—according to the present plans of construction—France will possess on January 1, 1892, 20 seagoing boats, 31 of the first class, and 65 of the second, all the others being by that time unserviceable.

The Council of the Royal United Service Institution have chosen for their gold medal essay of this year an excellent naval subject thus described: "Maritime supremacy being essential for the general protection of the British Empire and its commerce, to what extent, if any, should our Naval Force be supplemented by fixed defences at home and abroad, and to whom should they be confided?" As the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* may not reach all our readers on distant stations, it will be useful to give here the general conditions of the competition. Candidates must be members of the institution, or be eligible to become members according to the rules, and their essays must be sent in under the usual regulation of anonymity, each having its motto inscribed upon a sealed envelope which has the real name of the writer within. The essays must not exceed 48 pages in length (exclusive of tables), each averaging 540 words. Although November 1 is the last day upon which essays can ordinarily be received, an extension of one month is made to those candidates forwarding them from India, China, the Pacific, or Australia. The Council are also arranging for courses of evening lectures for the members on Naval History, Tactics, Gunnery, Law, and First Aid to the Injured (and like subjects), as well as for evening classes in German, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Turkish, and Arabic,—all of which should be very useful and popular.

Naval men will not fail to read with interest and appreciation an article in the *Nineteenth Century* by Lieutenant-General Sir William F. Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G., which he entitles "Home Rule for the Navy." The failure of the Hartington Commission to make any really practical suggestion for co-ordinating our naval and military forces was due, he says, mainly to want of appreciation of the fact, to which Sir William himself gives italics, that *Great Britain is primarily a Naval Power*. "It placed the Army and the Navy on the same pedestal, and, starting from this false assumption, failed (as might have been expected) to arrive at any conclusion which would square with actual facts." Sir William has the warmest appreciation of his own service, and he truly says that at least we have a field for Continental war in India, where operations may have to be conducted on a grand scale. Yet, he says, what are the claims of the Army, whether from its historical record or its present importance, as compared with those of the Navy? "I am an old soldier myself, proud of the service, proud of my old corps, and proud of my brother-officers in all branches; but I find it hard to answer the question." Tracing briefly our military and naval history, he concludes that it was not until the Fleet had swept the sea clean of hostile ships that the Army could settle down to serious work in the Peninsula.

Proceeding further, he asserts emphatically that land strategy, as commonly understood, differs materially in character from service required for the defence of our ports and coaling-stations, and he maintains that the works and operations of coast-defence should not be entrusted to a movable field army. In short, Sir William's solution of the difficulty which the Commission failed to resolve is this: "The Navy must not be dependent on the Army for the defence of its ports and coalin-stations. nor must there be laid upon the Army Department the burden of finding garrisons for places which are held purely as foci for naval action." He would, in fact, transfer the coast defence to the Navy, making it responsible for everything, whether under the head of *materiel* or *personnel*, relating to the defence of the ports on which the efficiency of the action of the Fleet must in great measure depend. In this way he believes the Navy would secure unity of purpose and direction, and would be self-sufficing and self-contained, independent of the Army for its own requirements, and absolutely responsible for its efficiency in respect not ohly of seagoing vessels, but of the stations to which those vessels must go for coal and to refit and repair.

Dealing in some detail with the suggested reorganisation, he meets the objection that it would make two armies instead of one, by saying that there is in effect two armies now, the Royal Marine Light Infantry and Royal Marine Artillery being distinct from the troops under the Army Department. As to the objection that the seagoing province of the Navy would receive the preponderance of attention, and harbour and garrison service be unpopular, he has great faith in responsibility as a stimulant to duty, and sees no argument that can be advanced which will not apply just as well to all service that is not active. As to the "probable unwillingness of the Army to abdicate so many of its functions, and of the Navy to assume them in its stead," he remarks broadly that the two services exist for the benefit of the British Empire; and as to what some might call the incompetency of the Navy to take over the duties he would assign to it, that, he believes, is merely a matter of education. "My experience of officers of the Royal Navy is that the proportion of inefficients among them is beyond comparison smaller than in the Army." Finally, Sir William cites the organisation of France and Germany in support of his plan, and quotes the opinion of Lieutenant Colwell, of the Intelligence Department of the United States Navy. His article is certainly a very fresh and breezy contribution to a highly important subject, and it is not unlikely to lead to profitable discussion.

NOTICES.

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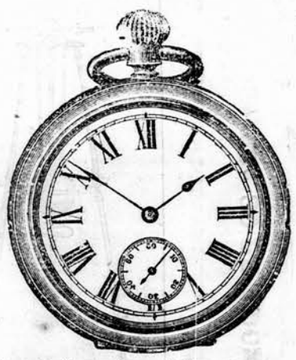

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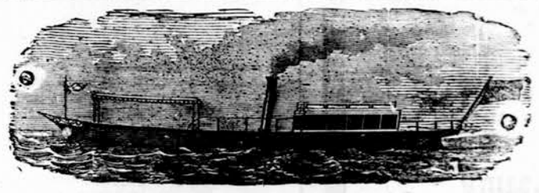

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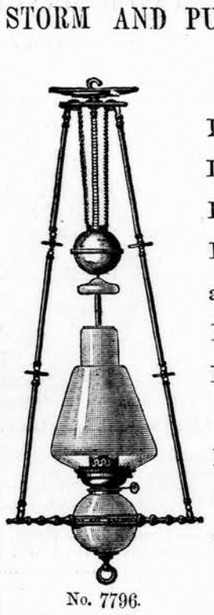

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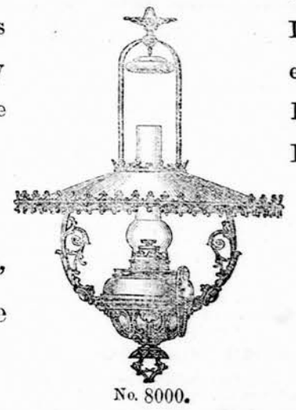

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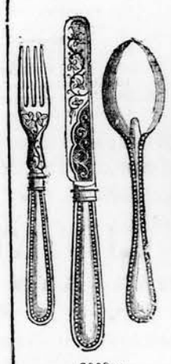

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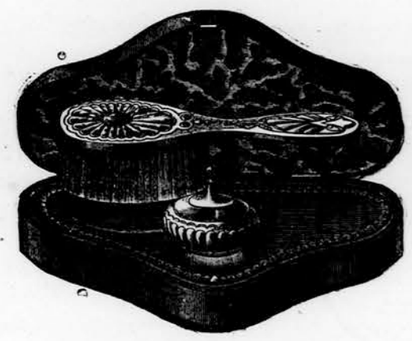

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